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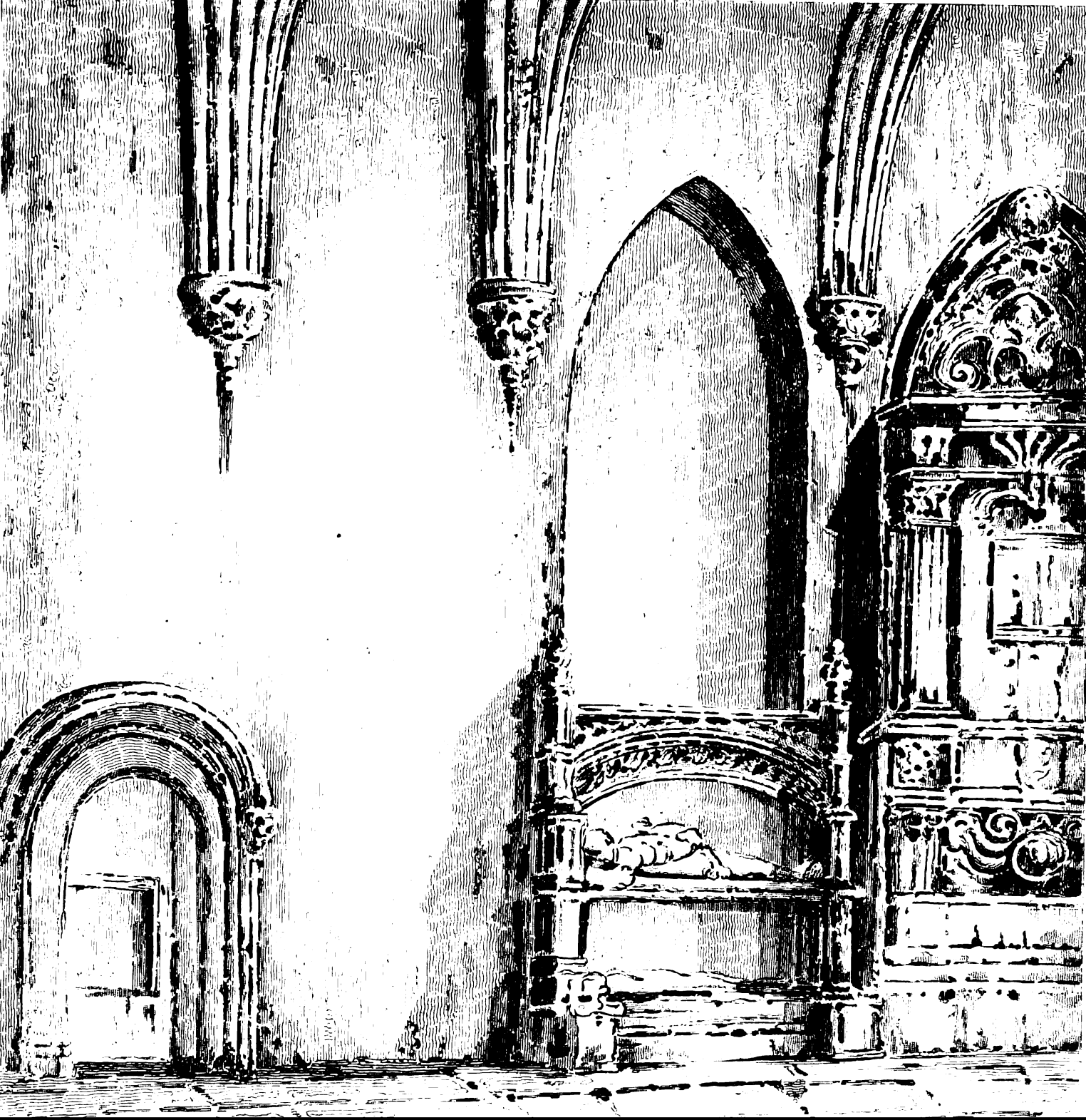
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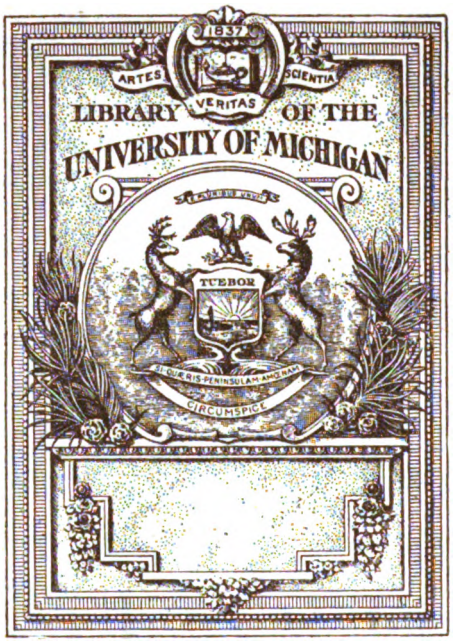
The history of the house of Seytoun to the year M.D.LIX.

Richard Maitland, Alexander Seton Kingston, John Fullartoun

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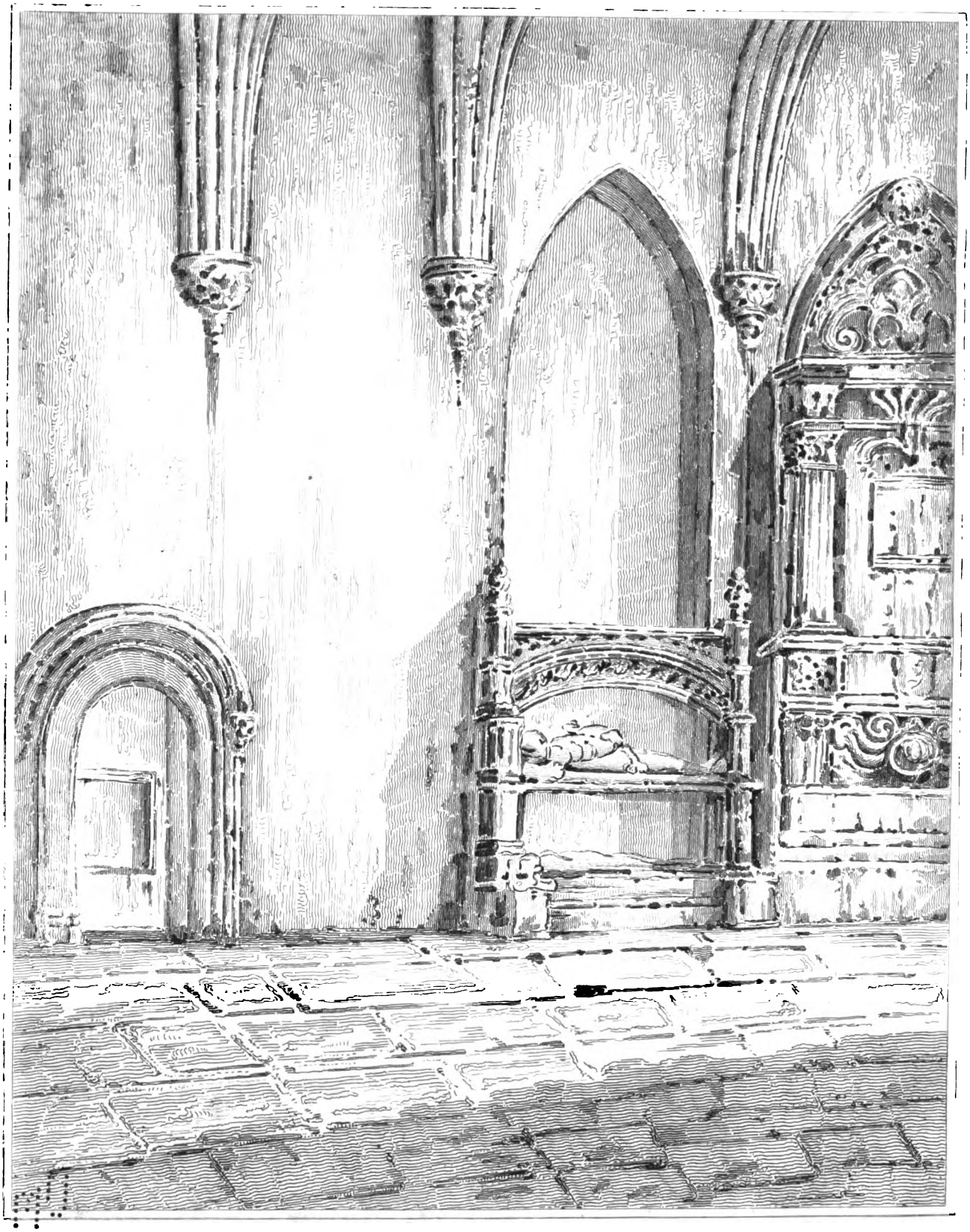
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THE

HISTORY OF THE

HOUSE OF SEYTOUN

TO THE YEAR M.D.LIX.

BY SIR RICHARD MAITLAND

OF LETHINGTON, KNIGHT.

WITH THE CONTINUATION,

BY ALEXANDER VISCOUNT KINGSTON,

TO M.DC.LXXXVII.

PRINTED AT GLASGOW,

M.DCCC.XXIX.

2411 HOUSE of SEYTOUN.—Maitland (Sir R., of LEDINGTON) The Genealogy of the HOUSE of SEYTOUN, with Chronycle of the HOUSE of SEY- compiled in Metre by Peter Mayne, curious Preface, Notes, etc., by C. A. SHARPE, 4to, *ports. and plates on* INDIA PAPER, *clean in bds.*, *uncut*, £1 4s *Edinb.*, 1830
Only 100 copies printed for presents.

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At a Meeting of the Committee of the MAITLAND CLUB,
held at Glasgow, July 29th, 1828,

RESOLVED,

That the HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF SEYTOUN, by SIR RICHARD MAITLAND of Lethington, with the CONTINUATION by ALEXANDER VISCOUNT KINGSTON, be printed for the Members of the Club, from two Manuscripts belonging to the Library of the Faculty of Advocates;—and that the printing of it be superintended by JOHN FULLARTON, ESQ. one of the members of the Club.

JOHN WYLIE, Secretary.

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THE MAITLAND CLUB,

M. DCCC. XXIX.

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PREFACE.

THE History of the House of Seton by Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington has ever been regarded as an authentic and valuable Memoir of that ancient and distinguished family—whilst it contains many particulars of a nature more generally interesting and curious. At the close of nearly three centuries, this history is now first printed, from an original manuscript: great part of it no doubt has been made known by the quotations of successive compilators, and probably few genealogical writings have ever been more frequently referred to; but these excerpts, often printed from inaccurate transcripts, have not certainly lessened the utility of a careful edition of the entire work.

The following impression, including the Continuation by Lord Kingston, as previously stated, is printed from two manuscripts in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates—the latter part being collated with a copy belonging to Thomas Thomson, Esq. Deputy Clerk Register of Scotland. Lord Kingston has besides made some slight additions to the principal history, and these, though seldom resting on any authority, it has been deemed proper to preserve in the notes affixed to the present volume.

Regarding the manuscript of the original work, the following particulars have been obligingly communicated by Mr David Laing, secretary to the Bannatyne Club, and a member of this institution:—

"The earliest manuscript of the History of the House of Seyton is contained in the first of two volumes, in folio, preserved in the Advocates' Library, entitled "Grant MSS." from their former possessor. It has not been ascertained whether they came to the Library by dona-

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tion or purchase, having only been discovered a few years ago lying in a neglected corner, without any mark or reference; but under the book-plate of "The Hon^ble Alexander Grantt of that Ilk," in the inside of the boards of each volume is written:—"Castlegrant, March 30, 1740.—This Book is gifted to Lord Elches by Lud. Grant."

"These volumes consist of papers written or collected by Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington, including a copy of his *Practicks of the Law of Scotland*, and a *Catalogue of the Kings of Scotland, France, and England*, compiled in the year 1560. In that portion which contains the History of the Seytons it is worthy of notice that a leaf has been inserted at a subsequent but not very distant period, containing an "Eik" or addition to the account of Seyton [p. 20], but which does not occur in any of the other MSS. of the work; and this circumstance may serve to confirm the supposition that these volumes had remained in the possession of the venerable author."

To these memorials of the family of Seton is now subjoined an *Account of Alexander Seaton, Confessor to King James the Fifth*, by the laborious historian of the Sufferings of the Scottish Church; a performance, though supplying little not previously known, which would seem properly to claim a place in the history of that family and name from which this early disciple of the Reformation primarily derived his descent.

And the interesting and curious Engravings by which the volume is illustrated are the gift of Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq. a gentleman whose many disinterested favours of this nature to his country will long recommend his name to the grateful regard of the historian and antiquary.

The Life of Sir Richard Maitland, the author of the following work, has engaged the talents of the first of Scottish antiquaries, and it has justly been remarked that he is never mentioned by writers but with respect, as a man of great abilities and virtue. The amiable feelings of this learned and good man are pleasingly disclosed in the following short introduction prefixed to the *Catalogue of Kings*, and as all such regarding him must prove acceptable, this ad-

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dress may with little impropriety preface THE HISTORIE OF THE HOUSE OF SEYTOUN—the Catalogue is titled, "*Heir followis ane breif and compendious Tabill or Cathalog of the names of the Kingis of Scotland, France, and Ingland, with the dait of thair regnis; togidder with the successioun of King Malcolme Cainmoir, and of all Kingis of Scotland sensyn, to the dait heirof; quham thay mareit, quhat successioun thay had, with wham thay war allyat. Collectit, gatherit, and set furth be S^r Richart Maitland of Lethingtoun, Kny^f. The yeir of God J^m v^c and thre scoir yeiris, the xiiij day of the monethe of October:—*

"The caus quhy that I, ane ignorant, did handill the thingis contenit in this lytill Buik, of ſmale valour (O gentill redaris, to quham I direct the ſamin), It will pleis yow vnderſtand that (thankis be to God) I am viſeit with ſic infirmeté ſa that I can nocht haue corporale exercitioun to ſatiſfie my ſpreit and conſait as I have had in tymes bygan. And ſen all mortale, of thair awin nature, quhen thair ingyn and mynd is ydill, will rather imagin and revolve ewill thingis of diſpleſour, nor gud thingis and pleſand; thairfor, to eſchew ydilnes of mynd, and to occupy tyme ſwa that the ſamin, and the debilité of my body be mair portabill, I thocht gud to be exercit with ſum thing: both becaus in thir dayes I think parell to mell with materis of grit importance, howbeit I war qualifeit, as I am nocht. Quhairfor, amang vther labouris, I gatherit and collectit the thingis ſet furth in this lytill volume, quhilkis, as I beleve, will offend naman; exhortand the redaris to correct the ſamin, and nocht to detract it, excuſand my ignorance. And howbeit this be written in diuers Hiſtories befoir, yit it heir mair breiflie, mair compendious, and mair eaſie to find; thairfor, all men excuſe my ignorance, and accept my gud mynd and will, quhilk fain wald have done weill, as knawis Almychtie God, to quham I commit the conſeruation, gowernament and gyding of our Queenis maieſtie, the haill eſtait and commoun weill of this our native cuntré of Scotland."

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ROBERT 1ST EARL OF WINTON, LADY MARGARET MONTGOMERIE COUNTESS OF WINTON
AND LADY ISABELLA SETON, COUNTESS OF PERTH.

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THE HISTORIE AND CRONICLE OF THE HOUS AND SURENAME OF SEYTOUN,

TO THE MONETH OF NOVEMBER,

IN THE YEIR OF GOD Jm. Vc. LIX. YEIRIS.

COLLECTIT, GADERIT, AND SET FURTH,

BE SCHIR RICHART MAITLAND

OF LETHINGTOUN,

KNYCHT,

DOCHTERIS SONN

OF THE SAID HOUS, ETC.

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THE TABLE OF
THE KINGIS OF SCOTLAND,
WITH THE DAIT OF THAIR REGNIS,
CONTEMPERAND WYTH THE HISTORIE FOLLOWING,
SEN KING MALCOLME CAINMOIRE, INCLUSIVE, TO
THE YEIR OF GOD J^{M}. V^{C}. LIX. YEIRIS;
AND QUHA PLESIS TO REID THE SAID HISTORIE,
AND DESYRIS TO KNAW THE DAIT OF THE
REGNIS OF THE SAID KINGIS, MAY
HAVE RECURS TO THIS TABLE.

IN primis, King MALCOLME CAINMOIR began his regne in anno J^{m} lxj yeir, in the xix yeir of Henrye the Firſt, king of France, and in the xix yeir of Edward the Confeſſour, king of Ingland; quhilk Malcolme rang xxxvij yeiris.

DONALD, brother to the ſaid Malcolme, vſurpit the crowne, in the yeir of God J^{m} lxxxxvij; and rang ane yeir and ane half.

DUNCANE, baſtarde ſone to the ſaid Malcolme, began to vſurpe the crowne in anno J^{m} lxxxxix; and rang ane yeir and ane half.

EDGAR, fourt ſone to the ſaid Malcolme, began his regne in anno J^{m} j^{c} and ane yeir, and in the xxviij yeir of Philip the Firſt, king of

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France, and in the xij yeir of Williame, callit Reid, king of England; and rang viij yeiris.

ALLEXANDER, fyft ſone to King Malcolme Cainmoir, began his regne in anno J^{m} j^{c} ix yeiris, and in the xxxvij yeir of Philip the Firſt, king of France, and in the nyne yeir of Henrie the Firſt, king of Ingland; and rang xvij yeiris.

DAUID the Firſt, the ſext ſone to King Malcolme Cainmoir, began his regne in anno, etc. J^{m} j^{c} xxvj, and in the firſt yeir of Lues the Firſt, king of France, and in the xxvj yeir of Henrie Bewcleir, king of Ingland; and rang xxviij yeiris.

MALCOLME the Madin, nepot to Dauid, began his regne in anno J^{m} j^{c} liij, and in the xiij yeir of the regne of Lues, ſone to Lues the Grit, king of France, and in the ſewintent yeir of Stephane, king of Ingland; and rang xiij yeiris.

WILLIAME, brother to Malcolme the Madyne, began his regne in anno, etc. J^{m} j^{c} lxv, and in the xxv yeir of the forſaid Lues, king of France, and in the tent yeir of Henry the Secund, king of Ingland; and rang xlix yeiris.

ALEXANDER the Secund, ſone to Williame, began his regne in anno J^{m} ij^{c} xiiij yeiris, and in the xxxj yeir of Philip the Secund, king of France, and in the xv yeir of Johne, king of Ingland; and rang xxxv yeiris.

ALLEXANDER the Thryd, ſone to Allexander the Secund, begane his regne in anno J^{m} ij^{c} xlix yeiris, and in the xxiij yeir of the regne of

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Sanct Lues, king of France, and in the xxxij yeiris of Henrie the Thryd, king of Ingland; and rang xxxv yeiris.

Efter quhais deceſs, wythout ſucceſſioun, quhilk was in the yeir of God J^m ij^c lxx yeiris, and in the xiiij yeir of Philip the Thryd, king of France, and in the twelt yeir of Edward the Firſt, callit Langſchankis, king of Ingland; the Pley began betuix the Bruce and the Balioll for the Crowne of Scotland. In the tyme of the quhilk pley, the realme wes gouernit ſex yeiris and ſex monethis be certane gouernouris, chöſin thairto.

JOHNE BALIOLL began his regne in anno J^m ij^c lxxxxj, and in the firſt yeir of Philip the Fourt, callit the Fair, king of France, and in the xix yeir of the forſaid Eduard, king of Ingland; and rang four yeiris. This Balioll was maid king be ſupport of Edward Langſchankis, kyng of Ingland; and efter that he had rung four yeiris, as ſaid is, he was depoſit, depryvit, and expellit, be the ſaid Edward. And thairefter fled in Normandie, quhair he deit. Efter quhais deprauatioun and expultioun, the realme was gouernit ſumtyme be William Wallace, and ſum tyme be vther trew barrounis, chöſin thairto, the ſpace of nyne yeiris; or Robert Bruce culd obtene the crowne.

ROBERT the BRUCE began his regne in anno J^m iij^c v yeiris, and in the nyntene yeir of Philip, callit the Fair, king of France, and in the xxxiij yeir of the foirſaid Edward, kyng of Ingland; and rang xxv yeiris. 1305.

DAUID BRUCE, ſone to Robert Bruce, begane his regne in anno J^m iij^c xxix yeiris, and in the firſt yeir of Philip de Vallois, king of France, and in the thryd yeir of Edward of Windiſhoir, king of Ingland; and rang xxxix yeiris.

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ROBERT the Secund, firſt of the Stewartis, began his regne in anno J^{m} iij^{c} lxix yeiris, and in the firſt yeir of Charlis the Fyft, king of France, and in the xliij yeir of the forſaid Edward, king of Ingland; and rang xx yeiris.

ROBERT the Thryd, ſecund of the Stewartis, began his regne in anno J^{m} iij^{c} lxxxix yeiris, and in the ſext yeir of Charlis the Sext, king of France, and in the xij yeir of Richart the Secund, king of Ingland; and rang xvj yeiris. Efter quhais deceſs, quhilk was in the yeir of God J^{m} iiij^{c} v yeiris, and in the xxij yeir of the forſaid Charlis, king of France, and in the ſext yeir of Henry the Fourt, king of Ingland; Scotland was gydit be Robert, duik of Albany, xiij yeiris, and be Duke Murdo four yeir: in the quhilk tyme, James the Firſt was preſoneir in Ingland.

JAMES the Firſt began his regne in anno J^{m} iiij^{c} xxiij yeiris, and in the firſt yeir of Charlis the Sewint, king of France, and in the firſt yeir of Henrie the Sext, king of Ingland; and rang xiij yeiris.

JAMES the Secund, ſone to James the Firſt, began his regne in anno J iiij^{c} xxxvj, and in the xiij yeir of the forſaid Charlis, king of France, and in the xiij yeir of the forſaid Henrye, kyng of Ingland; and rang xxiij yeiris.

JAMES the Thryd, ſone to James the Secund, began his regne in anno J^{m} iiij^{c} lix yeiris, and in the firſt yeir of Lues the XJ. kyng of France, and in the xxxvij yeir of the forſaid Henry, king of Ingland; and rang xxviij yeiris.

JAMES the Fourt, ſone to James the Thryd, began his regne in anno

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J^m iiij^c lxxxvij yeiris, and in the thryd yeir of Charlis the Aucht, kyng of France, and in the ſecund yeir of Henry the Sewint, kyng of Ingland; and rang xxv yeiris.

JAMES the Fyft, ſone to James the Fourt, began his regne in anno J^m v^c and xiij yeiris, and in the xvj yeir of Lues the XIJ, kyng of France, and in the fourt yeir of Henry the Aucht, kyng of Ingland; and rang xxix yeiris.

MARIE, dochter to James the Fyft, began hir regne in anno J^m v^c xlij yeiris, and in the aucht and twentie yeir of Francois the Firſt, king of France, and in the xxxiij yeir of Henrye the Aucht, king of Ingland; and rang

[CONTINUATION OF THIS TABLE BY LORD KINGSTON.]

. Which noble Queen [Mary] was murdered by Queen Elizabeth, in December, 1586. She reigned 44 years, having been 19 years priſoner to Queen Elizabeth.

JAMES the Sixth was borne in the caſtle of Edinburgh, the 19 day of June, 1566. By the rebellious subjects againſt the mother, Queen Mary, [he] was crowned the 29th of July, 1567: ſo, counting from his coronation to his death, which was the 25 March, 1625, he reigned 58 years; but counting from his mother's death, anno 1586, to his own death, in anno 1625, he reigned only 39 years.

CHARLES the Firſt was borne att Dumfermline, in the year 1600;

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a moſt wiſe learned king, and in his time the beſt of men; was murdered by diabolical bloody traitors, the 30 of January, 1649: reigned 24 years.

CHARLES the Second was borne att St James' palace in England, May 29, 1630; a brave, wiſe, gallant king; who, after he was King, was exiled by his cruell traitors, Engliſh ſubjects, eleven years in France, Germany, and Holland. In the year 1660, was, by God's mercy, reſtored to his three kingdomes, without any blood, to the great joy of all his three kingdomes: was moſt mercifull to his rebellious ſubjects who 'tempted rebellion againſt him in Scotland and England. He died, to the great griefe and lamentatioun of all his ſubjects, the 5th February, 1685: reigned 36 years.

JAMES the Seventh, his ſecund brother, ſucceeded to him; now, by the mercy of God, happily reignes: whoſe long life and proſperity is the great bleſſing of God to all his three kingdomes.

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TO ANE

NOBILL AND MYCHTYE LORD

GEORGE LORD SEYTOUN,

FYFT OF THAT NAME,

SCHIR RICHART MAITLAND

OF LETHINGTOUN, KNYCHT,

WISSIS HELTH, HONOUR,

AND PROSPERITIE.

SEN I haue tane travaill and diligence to collect and gadder the hiſtorie and cronicle of thy hous and ſurename of Seytoun, and to ſet furth the ſamin; quhilk culd nocht weill be done wythout pane and labour, as thow may knaw be the proceſs and inſpectioun of this lytill buke; quhilk I preſent to thé, willing the ſamin to be thankfullie reſauit, thocht it be of ſmall valour. Accept my gude mynd for the reſt. I deſyr non vther recompenſs bot that thow will follow thy maiſt honorable predeceſſouris, and flé and forbeir all wyce, and eſchew all thingis contrair to thy honour and gude conſcience.

And firſt of all, I exhort thé wyth all my hart and mynd, to behave thé towart Almychty God our hewinlie father, as becummis the dewitie of ane gude and faythfull criſtin man; and that all thy doingis and procedingis be to his pleſour honour and gloir, ay praying for his grace in all thy actis and effairis. Secundlie, that thow be trew loyall and obedient to thy Princeſs, and authoritie of this thy native cuntrie; and to

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attempt no thing that may [be] ſkaythfull or dampnable thairto, or contrair to the commoun weill thairof. Thridlie, that thow keip ſocieté peax and cherité wyth thy nychtbouris, and hurt thame nocht in thair fame bodie nor gudis, nor provoik thame nocht to yre; and gif thame no occaſioun nor caus of diſpleſour aganis thy ſelf, or ony vther. And Ferdlie, that thow treit thy tenentis and thame that ar in thy cure wyth meiknes and mercy, and lat nane of thame do wrang to vther, bot hald thame in gude ordour be juſtice. Defend thame from oppreſſioun of thair inimeis: oppreſs thame nocht thy ſelf be importable ſervice and extorſiounis. Tak thy dewité of thame wyth diſcretioun; and gif ony of thame, be aventure, fall in pouerté, gif thame, len thame, and feiſt thame of thy geir. Defend wedois and puir orphalingis. Remove nane of thy pure tennentis fra thair poſſeſſounis wythout notable probable and intollerable cauſis. Bring vp thy barnis in vertu, ſcience, and knawledge of God. The quhilk to do, I pray our hewinlie Father to ſend thé his holy Spreit to gyd thé and thy poſterité. Amen.

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THE PROLOG.

IT war veray gude, honorable, pleſand, and profitable, that everie grit nobill and gentillmen of heritage, and ſpecialie men of grit houſis, put in remembrance and maid cronicle of thair houſis and ſurename; of thair begynning and proceſs of thair predeceſſouris lyvis, perticularlye of actis and deidis that thay did in thair tyme; quhat ſucceſſioun thay had, wyth quhom thay war allyat, and quhat was thair end.

It war grit pleſour to ane man to knaw the originall and begynnyng of his hous and ſurename, and how lang it hes ſtand, wyth gud actis and vertu of his predeceſſouris; and it war richt profitable, becaus quhen ane man remembris the gud begynnyng of his hous and ſurename, the lang ſtanding thairof, the honorable and vertuous actis of his predeceſſouris, [it] will gif occaſioun till everie man to conſerve and mantene the hous that his forbearis hes conqueiſt, and will be the mair layth to do ony thing that may be the hurt or decay of the ſamyn. And mairower, quhen he heiris or reidis, or heiris red, the nobill actis of his predeceſſouris put in writ; that howbeit that thay be deid bodelie, thair fame is yit levand recentlie; it will give thame occaſioun to exerce thame ſelfis in vertu and honour, ſua it may be writtin of thame as of thair gude predeceſſouris; that thair fame and name may leif and leſt lang and mony yeiris efter thair bodie be deid. And gif ony of thair predeceſſouris hes bene vicious, and thair vyce ſet

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furth in remembrance, it may gif everie man occaſioun to eſchew all thingis diſhonorable or deteſtable, in eventure that it be ſpokin mony yeïris efter thair deceiſs from this warld, to thair ſclander and ſchame.

Thair is bot certane maneris of begynnyng of houſis in this cuntrie of Scotland: ane is by gift of princeis or grit men, for trew and thankfull ſervice; ane vther is be iuſt conqueſs be ane mannis ſiluer or geir; the thrid is be maryage of ladyis of heritage; and ferdlie, quhen be even ture heretage fallis to ane man be his mother, or ſum vther famell his predeceſſour. And gif ſua beis that ane mannis hous hes had begynnyng be gift of princeis or grit men, it will gif occaſioun to thair poſteritie to be trew and thankfull ſervandis to thair ſuperiouris, to that effect that thay may augment thair hous thairby. And gif it hes begun be iuſt conques wyth ane mannis ſiluer or geir, it will gif occaſioun in lyk maner to thair poſterité to be vertuous, and na waiſtouris, that thay may eik thair heretage be iuſt conqueſs. And gif it hes begun be mariage of ladyis of heretage, it will gif ſiclyk occaſioun to thair poſterité, quhen ſic ane thing happennis, to preis thairat. And gif it hes cumit be ſucceſſioun of [a] famell, it will gif occaſioun till everie man to allya his ſone and appeirand ayr wyth the beſt and maiſt honeſt hous and party that he may win to, in hope that ſic chance may fall to his poſterité be maryage. Thair is certane maneris of begynnyng of houſſis quhilk ar verray deteſtable, and contrair to all lawis bayth of God and man, quhilk I wald exhort all men to forbeir (howbeit thay be owermekle vſit in this cuntrie): That is to ſay, be circumventioun of the ignorant and innocent, or be extreme neceſſité of the pure, compellit thairby; or be inuentioun of new lawis and practiſes, and vther ewill conſaitis; or werſt of all, be reif and oppreſſioun. Quhilkis thingis I can nocht call begynningis of houſis, becaus thay ar ſene oft tymes [to] cum to ane ewill end; for we may

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ſé be experience how mony grit houſis hes bein in this realme, and now ſa far decayit, that ſcantlie is left ony of thair poſterité, and thair haill houſſis and heritage is tranſlatit fra thair ſurenames in to the princeis handis, or ſum vther ſtrangear. I culd ſchaw mony in ſpeciall, and part in my tyme, war nocht ſum wald be offendit thairwyth; bot it is nocht neidfull, becaus thair is mony weill aneuche knawin. The caus of this decay hes bein ſum wrang conques; or be ſum grit oppreſſioun done be ſum of that hous: ffor we ſé ſum men, barrownis and ſmall gentill mennis houſſis, quhilk began before ſum of the ſaid grit houſſis, now decayit, and continewit all thair tyme, and yit ſtandis lang efter thame in honour and ſufficient leving.

Bot now to cum to my purpois. I was requeiſtit be ane nobill and trew barroun, George Lord Seytoun the ferd of that name, to collect gadder and ſet furth the hiſtorie and cronicle of his hous and ſurename, quhilk hes bein verray ancyent and honorable. The caus of his requeiſt to me was be reſſoun that I knew the evidentis and wrytingis of his hous beſt of ony man in thir dayis, and had ofteſt ſein and handlit thame: and als becauſe I was ane dochteris ſone of the ſaid hous. To the quhilk requeiſt I grantit and promiſit to do the ſamyn, ſa far as I vnderſtude and knew. Bot becaus the tyme hes bein verray trublus, I haue had mony impediments, ſua that I micht nocht performe my promeis. Exhortand all reidaris, gif I omit ony thing, it ſall be imput to negligence and ignorance, and nocht to wilfulnes. For [I] ſall ſay no thing bot I ſall haue for me gude apperance, to the quhilk all reſonable reidaris ſall be juge; or the croniclis of this realme of Scotland, or the evidentis and wrytingis of the ſaid hous, or be the rehers of honorabill men quha in my opinioun ar faythfull and of gude fame, or ellis the thingis that I haue ſene or hard in my awin tyme.

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THE
HISTORIE OR CRONICLE
OF THE HOUS OF SEYTOUN:
AND FIRST, OF THE BEGYNNING OF THE SURENAME OF THE SAMIN.

IT is to be notit and knawin to everie man, thair wes few ſurenames in this cuntré of Scotland before the tyme of King Malcolme Cainmoir, quha began to regne in the yeir of God J^m thré ſcoir ane yeiris, and rang xxxvij yeiris. Bot thair faderis name was ay thair ſurename, as Johne mak Williame or Williamſone, Williame mak Allexander, as yit is in thir dayis the vſe of the Heyland of Scotland; quhill the ſaid Malcolme gef to his nobillis and gentilmen certane perticulair ſurenames, ſum be reſoun of thair offices, ſum efter the names of the landis quhilk thay poſſeſſit for the tyme, and ſum for ane caus moving him and ſum for vther. Amang the quhilkis, he gaif to the predeceſſour and forbear of my Lord Seytoun the ſurename of SEYTOUN, as the Cronicle of Scotland teſtifiis. Appeirandlie, be reſſoun that the gentillman that firſt reſauit this ſurename poſſeſſit the landis of Seytoun for the tyme, quhilk hes bein the occaſioun of the giffin to him that ſurename; for thay landis ar callit Seytoun for ane grit caus, becaus thay ly hard vpon the Sey coſt, and the Toun thairof is neir to the ſey,

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and at that tyme wes neireſt to the ſey of ony toun ane grit ſpace thairabout. Heir we may collect twa thingis: ane is that he was ane gentilman that reſauit firſt the ſurename, becaus the king gaif ſurenames to nane bot gentilmen; and ſecundlie, that he was landit, becaus he tuk the ſurename be reſſoun of the landis that he poſſedit for the tyme, as ſaid is. And it may weill ſtand, that his forbearis had broukit the ſaid landis lang befoir that tyme, howbeit thair be na infeftment to ſchaw thairvpon; and howbeit thair had bein infeftmentis, thay micht weill haue bein tint ſenſyn, be reſſoun of the grit ſuddane and cruell weiris that hes bein in this realme of Scotland, and ſpecialie in thir partis of Lothyane.

I can nocht find ane proper name of him that reſauit firſt the ſurename: bot the firſt proper name that I find is ane callit Dougall.

OFF DOUGALL SEYTOUN.

This Dougall was ſone or oy, as appeiris, to him that firſt reſauit the ſurename, and was in the tyme of King Allexander, fyft ſone to King Malcolme Cainmore.

OFF SEHER SEYTOUN.

Seher Seytoun ſuccedit to Dougall, quhilk I beleve was his father, becaus I find it convenient wyth the tyme. This Seher was in the tyme of King Dauid, quha was ſext and yongeſt ſone to King Malcolme Cainmoir, quha ſuccedit to Allexander his brother.

OFF PHILIP SEYTOUN.

Phillip Seytoun ſuccedit to Seher Seytoun, his father, and wes in the

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tyme of Malcolme the Madene, quha ſuccedit to the forſaid King Dauid, his gudſchir. This Phillip deit in the xiiij yeir of the regne of King Williame, quha ſuccedit to his brother Malcolme the Madene. And the ſaid Williame gaif to this Phillip ane charter of new infeftment of the landis of Seytoun, Wintoun, and Wincheburgh, quhilk was auld heritage of before, as the ſaid charter teſtifiis. Of the quhilk the tenour followis:

Willielmus Dei gra. rex Scotorum, epiſcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, vicecomitibus, miniſtris, et omnibus probis [hominibus] totius terræ ſuæ, clericis et laicis, ſalutem. Sciatis preſentes et futuri me conceſſiſſe, et hac carta mea confirmaſſe, Phillipo de Seytune terram quæ fuit patris ſui, ſcilicet, Seytune et Wintune et Winchelburgh, tenendam ſibi et hæredibus ſuis de me et hæredibus meis in feodo et hæreditate; in boſco et plano, in terris et aquis, in pratis et paſcuis, et in omnibus earundem terrarum juſtis pertinentiis; cum ſacca et ſocca, tholl et them [et] infangen theif, cum furca et foſſa; libere quiete plenarie et honorifice, per ſeruitium vnius militis. Teſtibus, D. Dauide fratre meo, comite Dunecano juſticiario, Ricardo de Moruill conſtabulario, Waltero Olefer juſticiario, Alano dapifero, Waltero de Bercly camerario, Willielmo de Lind. Ricardo de Humphraville, Joanne de London; Apud Striviling.

OFF ALEXANDER SEYTOUN,

THE FIRST OF THAT NAME.

Alexander Seytoun ſuccedit to Phillip his father; quhilk Allexander deit in the ſex and fourtie yeir of the regne of King Williame, foreſaid, quha gaif to the ſaid Allexander ane new charter of infeftment of the ſaidis landis, conforme in wourd and ſentence to the charter aboue writtin, giffin to Philip his father.

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OFF BARTINE SEYTOUN.

Bartine Seytoun ſuccedit to Allexander, his father, and was in the tyme of the ſaid King Williame; and deit in the tyme of King Allexander the Secund, ſone to King Williame, forſaid. To this Bartine Patrick erle of Marche gaif the landis of Ruchelaw, quhilk gift was confirmit be King Williame foreſaid.

OFF ADAME SEYTOUN.

Adame Seytoun, ane maiſter clerk, ſuccedit to Bartine, his fader, the tyme of the ſaid Allexander the ſecund; and deit in the tyme of Allexander the Thryd, ſone to King Allexander the Secund.

OFF CHRISTELL SEYTOUN.

Chriſtell Seytoun ſuccedit to Maiſter Adame Seytoun, his father; and deit in the thretye yeir of Allexander the Thryd. This Chriſtell was mair gevin to deuotioun nor wardlineſs.

OFF CHRISTELL SEYTOUN,

THE SECUND OF THAT NAME.

Chriſtell the ſecund of that name ſuccedit to Chriſtell the firſt, his father, in the tyme of Allexander the Thryd, and was ane nobill man, and did mony gud actis aganis the Ingliſmen, quhen the Crowne was deſolat and in pley betuix the Bruce and the Balioll. Quhilk Chriſtell, quhen he micht nocht brouk the lawland of Lowthyane, quhair was his duelling place, duelt and remainit wyth his kyn and freyndis in Jedburgh

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forreſt, ay awating his tyme contrare the Ingliſmen; and deit in the tyme of Williame Wallace.

OFF CHRISTELL SEYTOUN,

THE THRYD OF THAT NAME.

Chriſtell the thryd ſuccedit to Chryſtell the ſecund, his father, in the tyme of Williame Wallace; quhilk Chriſtell was efter maid knycht be King Robert Bruce, and for his monye gude actis done againis the Ingliſmen was callit Gud Sr Chriſtell. Quha quhen King Robert Bruce was tane preſonare in handis be the Ingliſmen at ane feild beſyde Methven, and thay that tuke him cryit in ſcorne and deriſioun, Quha will help the new maid King? quhilk cry the ſaid Sr Chryſtell hard, and come in all haiſt and ſtraik at erd him that had the king in handis; and thair he and his freindis reſkewit the ſaid King Robert, and pat him to libertie. This Chryſtell maryit the ſaid King Robert Bruce ſiſter, and thairfor the ſaid King Robert gaif to the ſaid Sr Chriſtell the dowbil treſour of flour de lycis, to be worne about his armes and the armes of his poſterité, lyk as the king weris thame. Efter mony grit and notabill actis done be the ſaid Sr Chryſtell contrair Ingland, he wes tane at the laſt, and had to Londoun, and thair put to deid in maiſt cruell maner. In this mene tyme, King Robert Bruce hapnit to be in the toun of Dunfreis, and paſſand furth till ane lytill knoll beſyd the ſaid toun to tak the air, quhair the word and tythingis come to him of the crewell ſlauchter of the ſaid Sr Chryſtell, quhilk the king heirand maid grit lamentatioun wyth ſum teiris, ſaying, It is ane pieté that ſa nobill ane knycht ſuld die ſa crewell ane deid. And incontinent, in the ſamin place quhair he wes ſtandand quhen the tythingis come to him, gart found ane chapell in honour of the Virgene Marie; and in remembrance of the ſaid Sr Chriſtell

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foundit ane preiſt to do devyne ſervice thairin perpetuallie, and pray for the ſaid Schir Chriſtell; and gaif to the ſaid preiſt and his ſucceſſouris the ſowme of fyve pundis Streviling, to be tane of the baronie of Carlauerok, for thair ſuſtentatioun. Quhilk fundatioun I haue had oft in my handis, and red it ſindrie tymes. The quhilk chapell was ſtandand haill and vndecayit in the yeir of God J^{m} v^{c} lii yeiris, as I ſaw my ſelf; and as I beleve ſtandis yit in the ſamin maner, and is callit be all the inhabitaris in that cuntré Chriſtallis chapell.

Nota,—The Eik upone the following leiff to be tane in here, as it is markit.

ANE EIK OF SR CHRISTOPHER OF SETOUN THE THRID OF THAT NAME.

It is to wit that efter that I had wryttin the Hiſtorie of the Hous of Setoun, I haue fund in the greit Cronicles of Ingland, ſet furth ſen I wret the hiſtorie of Setoun, quhilk ar as efter followis:

"Efter this was the caſtell of Lochdore taiken, and wythin it Chriſtopher Seitoun, that had maried the ſiſter of Robert le Bruce; [and bicauſe he was no Scot but an Engliſhman borne,] the King of Ingland commandit that he ſuld be led wnto Dunfreis, quhar he had killit on of the kingis knychtis, and thair to be hangit drawin and quarterit: The wyf of this Chriſtopher Seitoun he apoyntit to be keipit in the moneſterie of Thixell in Lyndſay." "Morouer, the manor of Seitoun, in Quhytbeſtroud, he gaue wnto the Lord Edmonde de Mawlay, and thoſe wther landis that belongeth to the ſaid Chriſtopher Seitoun in Northumberland he gaue wnto the Lord Williame Latemer."

And howbeit that I wret of before as I wes informit for the tyme, That the firſt tyme that King Robert the Bruce com to Dunfreiſs efter that S^{r} Chriſtopher Setoun was crewellie ſlane in Ingland, that in the ſam place quhar the king was quhen the thydingis com till him he garde

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bige ane chapell, and dottit the ſamyng perpetuallie to pray for the ſaid Sr Chriſtopher; bot now it apeiris be the Inglis Cronicles, That quhan the ſaid king com to Dunfreis, that quhan it was reportit till him be the inhabeturis of the ſaid toun the crewell marterdome of the ſaid Sr Chriſtopher, that he garde bige the ſaid chapell in the ſamyng place quhar the ſaid Sr Chriſtopher was pute to deid and executtit. Of the quhilk chapell I haue red the foundatioun and infythment of ane preiſt onder the ſaidis kingis greit ſeill; and hes hard Mes in the ſamyng chapell, quhilk ſtandis as I beleif to this preſent day.

OFF ALEXANDER, THE SECUND
OF THAT NAME.

Alexander, the ſecund, fiſter ſone to King Robert Bruce, ſuccedit to Gud Sr Chriſtell, his father, and was maid knycht be King Robert Bruce; quha gaif to him, for ſervice done be his father and him ſelf, the landis of Dundas and Cragye, as the charter beris, Gevin at Berwik vpon Tweid the xiij day of Apryle, and of his regne the xvi yeir. And als the ſaid King Robert gave to the ſaid Allexander the barony of Trenent, wyth the tenendury thairof for the tyme, viz. Falſyde mylis and Elphinſtoun, as the chartouris teſtifiis gevin thairupoun, At Berwik and Scone reſpectiue, the forefaid yeir of his regne. Alſwa the ſaid King Robert gave to the ſaid Schir Alexander the landis and barony of Barnis, aboue Hadingtoun, for ſervice done be him, ſpecialie in the partis of Yrland, as the charter teſtifiis, Gevin at Berwik the xv day of Apryle, the forſaid yeir of his regne; with dyuers vther landis quhilk I omit for ſchortnes, and ar nocht now at the Hous, howbeit the evidentis thairof remainis yit preſentlie. In this mannis tyme, Edward Balioll vſurpand the crown of Scotland, to obtene the ſamin, come wyth ane armye of Ingliſmen be ſey and landit in Fyff, at King-

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orne, quhair the ſaid Sr Allexander was for the tyme with ane few number of men, quha ſet vpon the ſaid Edward Balioll and his cumpanye at thair landing and hurt and ſlew dyuerſs of thame. Bot becaus the number and powar of the ſaid Edward was ſa fer aboue the number being wyth the ſaid Sr Alexander, at laſt thay overthrew him and his cumpany; quhair the ſaid Sr Alexander was ſlane, the yeir of God Jm iiic xxxij yeiris, in the ſecund yeir of the regne of King Dauid Bruce, ſone to King Robert Bruce.

OFF ALEXANDER SEYTOUN,

THE THRYD OF THAT NAME.

Schir Alexander Seytoun, the thryd of that name, ſuccedit to Sr Alexander the ſecund, his father, and was ane nobill knycht, and made capitane and keiper of Berwik. At quhilk tyme, Eduard the Thryd, king of Ingland, callit of Windiſhoir, come wyth ane grit armye and ſeigit the ſaid toun verray ſcharplie, bayth be ſey and land; bot the ſaid Sr Alexander debaitit it verray valyeandlie for the ſpace of thré monethis. Out of the quhilk toun the ſaid Sr Alexander and his cumpanye yſchit ſindrie tymes, and ſlew their watchis and brint monye of thair ſchippis; quhill at ane ſcarmiſche Williame Seytoun, ſone to Sr Alexander, followit ſa faſt that he was takin priſonare and preſentit to the king. And als ane young valyeand man, baſtard ſone to the ſaid Sr Alexander, invadand the Ingliſs ſchippis vnder nicht, happinnit to drowne. And at the laſt, the victuall grew ſcant in the ſaid toun, and dyuerſs thairin hurt and ſlane; for the quhilk caus, the ſaid Sr Alexander ſend to the rewlaris of Scotland for the tyme, in the non age of the king, to get reſkew wyth all diligence: and in the menetyme, ſend to the king of Ingland and deſyrit trewis for certane dayis vpon conditioun, gif he gat na reſkew affoir the day appointit, he ſuld de-

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lyver the ſaid toun to the ſaid king of Ingland; and, for obſerving and keiping of the forſaid conditioun, he delyuerit his eldeſt ſone and appeirand air, callit Thomas, in plage to him. In the mein tyme of trewis, the rewlaris of Scotland gadderit ane grit armye; of qu[hose] cuming the king of Ingland heirand, prevenit the tyme, haveand na reſpect to his promeis, and deſyrit the toun to be randerit affoir the day appointit, or ellis he ſuld hang bayth his ſonnis. To the quhilk anſuerit the ſaid Sr Alexander, Gif he wald vſe ſic creweltie, contrair his fayth and promeis, ga to his purpois, for he wald nocht rander the toun. Than incontinent, the king of Ingland gart dreſs vp ane gallous befoir the ſaid toun, and brocht the ſaid Sr Alexanderis tua ſonnis (the ane delyuerit in hoſtage, the vther tane preſonar) bund thairto, and thair hangit thame in maiſt cruell maner. Thair father, howſone he ſaw the gallous put vp and his ſonnis brocht bund thairto, wald nocht byd to ſé his ſonnis put to deid, in aventure fatherlye pietie ſuld haue movit him to haue gevin ower the toun, bot paſſit to his chalmer wyth extreme grit dolour. His wyff, callit Criſtiane Chene, ane nobill woman and ane wyſe, perſaving the grit dolour of hir huſband, by the commoun cuſtome of wemen, layit by hir moderlie ſorow, and began to confort hir huſband, deſyrand [him] to leif his dolour, and ſchew him gude and ſtark reſſonis quhy he ſuld do the ſamin, quhilk is writtin in the Croniclis of Scotland at length be Maiſter Hectour Boece. Bot and I durſt I wald repreve the ſaid Maiſter Hectour; becaus quhair he ſettis furth the reſounis and oriſoun maid be the ſaid Sr Alexanderis wyf to hir huſband, he partlie defacies and miniſſis the honour of the ſaid Sr Alexander, and in ane maner wald gif the gloir to the woman. Howbeit everie man may conſider quhat this Sr Alexander was, ane nobill valyeand and wyſe man, or ellis he had nocht bein choſen to ſic auctorité and office; and appeirandlie of gritar curage nor ony woman culd be. And gif he wald haue

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ſavit his ſonnis he wald nocht haue ſtoppit for ane woman; for the oriſone that the woman maid to hir huſband, was efter he come in his chalmer, and his ſonnis put to executioun and deid alreddy, as cleirlie appeiris in dyuers of the auld croniclis of Scotland quhilk I haue red.

This ſege of Berwik was in the yeir of God J^{m} iii^{c} xxxiij yeiris, and in the thryd yeir of Dauid Bruce. This King Dauid gave to the ſaid S^{r} Alexander the heritrix of Parbroth, callit Elizabeth Ramſay, dochter and air to S^{r} Nicl Ramſay knycht; quhilk Elizabeth the ſaid S^{r} Alexander gave in maryage to his ſone callit Johne, as I ſall efter ſchaw. This S^{r} Alexander deit in the latter [days] of the forſaid King Dauid, and was of grit age; and was bureit in the paroche kirk of Seytoun.

Heir I will mak ane lytill degreſſioun, and ſchaw ſum quhat of the hous of Parbroth fra the begynning at the Seytounis to the yeir of God J^{m} v^{c} lx yeiris.

OFF THE FIRST CUMMING
OF PARBROTH TO THE SEYTOUNIS,
AND OF THE SUCCESSIOUN THAIROF.

This Alexander Seytoun that kepit Berwik had four lauchfull ſonnis: the eldeſt twa, callit Thomas and Williame, war hangit at Berwik, as ſaid is; the thryd ſon, callit Alexander, ſuccedit to his fatheris heritage. The fourt ſone, callit Johne, mariit the foirſaid Elizabeth Ramſay, heretrix of Parbroth, quha bair to him ane ſone, callit Alexander; quhilk Alexander begat S^{r} Gilbert, knycht. This S^{r} Gilbert

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mariit Marioun Petcarne, vpone quhom he gat fyve ſonnis: the eldeſt, callit S^r^ Alexander, knycht, quha ſuccedit till his father; the ſecund ſone, callit Williame,—quha had alſo ane ſone callit Williame that mariit Katherine Buthair, heritrix of Rumgavye; the thryd ſone of the ſaid S^r^ Gilbert, callit Johne, mareit Jonet Lauthryſk, heritrix of that Ilk,—of the quhilk Johne ar deſcendit the Seytounis of Lauthryſk and Baubirny; the fourt ſone, callit Maiſter Dauid, quha was ane ſingulare honeſt man, and mariit all his eldeſt brotheris dochteris, efter his deceiſs, on landit men and payit thair tocheris, and coſt ladyis of heritage to his brotheris ſonnis.

In the tyme of King James the Ferd, thair wes ane proceſs led aganis the barounis callit recognitionis. Amangis the quhilkis, George lord Seytoun, ſecund of that name, was callit to heir and ſé the baronye of Wincheburgh recognoſcit, for the maiſt part than alienatit without conſent of the king. It happinnit that the king him ſelf come to the counſalhous amang the lordis of ſeſſion; and that ſamin day, the king being preſent, the ſaid actioun aganis the ſaid lord Seytoun was callit. At that tyme, thair was aduocat for the king and juſtice clerk Maiſter Richart Lauſoun, quha yeid to the bar, and concurrit and aſſiſtit to him Maiſter James Henryſoun, quha efter ſuccedit to the ſaid Maiſter Richart in his offices. The ſaid Maiſter Richart and Maiſter James becaus of the kingis preſence war the mair hait and rigorus in the mater. The ſaid Maiſter Dauid [Seytoun], ane of the aduocatis for the lord Seytoun, perſaving the hicht of the ſaid Maiſter Richart, ſaid to him, "Howbeit thay call you Lawis ſone, ye ar nocht lawis fader, to mak lawis at your pleſour." And than he ſaid to the king, "Schir, quhen our forbearis gat yon land at your maiſt nobill predeceſſouris [handis] ffor thair trew ſervice; ſumtyme gevand the blude of thair bodie, and ſumtyme thair

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lyvis, in defence of this realme; at that tyme thair wes nothir Lauſoun nor Henryſoun, quha now wald invent wayis to diſheris the barronis of Scotland." The Kingis Grace ſaid to the ſaid Maiſter Dauid, "How now, ye foryet your ſelf; ye wait nocht quhair ye ar; ye ar mair lyk ane man of weir nor ane aduocat: it appeiris that ye wald fecht for the mater." Than anſuerit the ſaid Maiſter Dauid and ſaid, "Schir, and it micht ſtand wyth your Graces pleſour, I pray God gif it war at that, to ſẽ gif bayth Lauſoun and Henderſoun durſt fecht wyth me in that querile, als auld as I am" (for he wes than moir nor lx yeiris). The Kingis Grace, quha wes the maiſt nobill and humane prince in the warld, havand conſideratioun of the age of the man, and of his grit affectioun to his cheiffis actioun, he ſmylit and leuch a lytill, and ſaid na mair.

This Maiſter Dauid was perſoun of Fettercarne and Balheluy; and ane large man of body as was in his dayis, and ſtout thairwyth; the beſt lyk ageit man that ever I ſaw. He levit quhill he wes lxxx yeiris, vndecripit, and did mony vther actis wordy to be put in remembrance, quhilk I omit for ſchortnes. The fyft ſone, callit Gilbert, ane maiſter clerk, deit in Rome.

The ſaid Sr Alexander, eldeſt ſone to the ſaid Sr Gilbert, mariit Murray, dochter to the lard of Tulybardin, and gat on hir ane ſon, callit Alexander, quha deit bėfoir his father. This Alexander mareit Katherine, dochter to the lord Lyndeſay of the Byris, and gat vpon hir tua ſonnis: the eldeſt, callit Johne, quha ſuccedit to his gudſchir, and was ſlane at Floudane, levand behind him na ſucceſſioun of his bodie; ane vther, callit Andro, quha ſuccedit to the ſaid Johne, his brother, and levis preſentlie. This Andro mareit Balfour, dochter to the lard of Burlie, and gat vpone hir ane ſone,

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callit Gilbert, quha was ſlane at the feild of Pinkye, his fader yit leiffand. This Gilbert mareit Margrat Leſlie, dochter to the erle of Rothos, on quhom he gat Dauid, appeirand air to his gudſchir, Andro. The rest of the ſucceſſioun of the hous of Parbroth, and the granis collaterall of the ſamin, wyth their ſucceſſioun and actis done be thame, I refer to thame that are discendit of the ſamin hous; and I will returne to my principall hiſtorie.

OFF ALEXANDER SEYTOUN,

THE FERD OF THAT NAME.

Alexander, the fourt of that nam, ſuccedit to Alexander, his father, being his thrid ſone, and was ane nobill and vertuous man; and in the tyme of Robert the Secund, firſt king of the Stewartis, quha ſuccedit to King Dauid Bruce. Quhilk Alexander, efter he had levit to gude age honourablé, deit and was bureit in the paroche kirk of Seytoun.

OFF LORD WILLIAME.

William Seytoun ſuccedit to Alexander the ferd, his father, and was the firſt creatit and maid Lord in the parliament: and he and his poſterité to haue ane voce thairin, and be callit Lordis. This Williame mareit Katherine Sinclare, dochter of the hous of Hirdmeſtoun, quha was ane grit hous at that tyme. And als this Williame bowcht the Ladie Gordoun, of heritage, to haue been mareit on his eldeſt ſone, callit Johne, and thairby to haue eikit his hous and leving; bot the ſaid Johne had ane favour to ane dochter of the

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erle of Merches, quhom he mareit vnwitting of his fader. For the quhilk caus, his father was sumthing difpliceit, bot at the laft he wes appeifit and fatisfeit, becaus fcho was dochter to fa grit ane man, and ane honeft partie and allya. Than the faid Williame gave the faid Ladie Gordoun to his fecund fone, callit ; of the quhilk ar cumit and difcendit the erlis and famous hous of Huntlie, the Seytounis of Tuche and Telibodie, and the Seytounis of Meldrum. And howbeit the erlis of Huntlie fenfyn changit thair furename from Seytoun to Gordoun, yit trewlie thay are cumit of Seytounis on thair faderis fyde; and to verifie the famin, thay weir the armes of the hous of Seytoun in ane quarter of thair fchield.

This Williame was in the tyme of King Robert the Thryd, fecund of the Stewartis, fone to King Robert the Secund. This Williame had bot tua fonnis wyth his wyf, and fevin dochteris: the eldeft of the tua fonnis was callit Johne; the fecund . The eldeft dochter of the faid Lord Williame was mareit on the lord Dernlie, foirbear to the erle of Lenox; the fecund on the lord Kennedye, foirbear to the erle of Caffillis; the thrid on the foirbear of the lord Ogiluy; the fourt on the foirbear of the lord Carlill; the fyft on Halden lard of Glennegis; the fext on Hammiltoun lard of Preftoun; the fewint on Lauder lard of Poppill. This Williame, efter that he had levit ane honeft lyve lang tyme, he deit and was bureit in the Cordelere freiris in Hadingtoun; quhamto, wéklie, he fundit fex laid of colis, to be tane of his coilpot of Trenent, and fourtye fchillingis of annuell, to be tane of the Barnis.

Efter quhais deceis, his wyf, quha was ane honorabill ladye, levit all hir dayis in pure wedoheid, and did mony gud actis: Scho mareit four of hir faid dochteris efter hir hufbandis deceis; fcho big-

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git ane yle on the ſouth ſyd of the paroche kirk of Seytoun, of fyne aſtler; pendit and theikit it wyth ſtane; wyth ane ſepulture thairin, quhair ſche lyis; and foundit ane preiſt to ſerve thair perpetuallie. This ladie, in her wedoheid, duelt quhair now ar the preiſtis chalmeris now in Seytoun, and plantit and maid all thair yardis that thay haue yit. This ladie held ane grit houſhald and ane honourable; that quhen hir ſone, quha wes lord, raid to ony place, to his honour, ſche ſend in cumpanye wyth him certane honeſt men, quhilk ſche daylie nuriſſit in hir hous, to do him ſervice and awate on him, ſa lang as he was fra hame; and ſend hir ſtewart wyth thame to beir thair chargeis, ſa that thay ſuld tak na expenſſis of hir ſone, bot at his pleſour, quhill he returnit hame agane to his awin hous, and than thay enterit agane to hir in houſhald.

OF THE DISCENDING OF THE HOUSIS OF HUNTLIE, MELDRUM, AND TUCHE, OF THE PRINCIPALL HOUS OF SEYTOUN.

Heir I will mak ane lytill degreſſioun, and ſchaw ſum thing in ſpeciall how the famous hous of Huntlie, the Seytounis of Telibodie and Meldrum, ar deſcendit of the principall hous of Seytoun, as efter followis. That is to ſay, the ſaid Lord Williame Seytoun had tua ſonnis, as ſaid is: the eldeſt, callit Johne; the ſecund, callit Alexander, quha mareit the lady of heritage of Gordoun, Strabogy, and vther grit landis.

This Alexander Seytoun gat vpon the ſaid ladye tua sonnis: the eldeſt, callit Alexander Seytoun, quhilk was the firſt erle of Huntlie;—

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the ſecund, callit Williame Seytoun, quhilk mareit the heretrix of Meldrum, quha gat vpon hir ane ſone, callit Alexander Seytoun; quha mareit Mureyald Sutherland, dochter to the lard of Duffus, quha gat vpone hir Williame Seytoun; quha mareit Elizabeth Leſlie, dochter to the lard of Wardeſs, and gat vpon hir Alexander Seytoun; quha mareit Agnes Gordoun, dochter to the lard of Haldok, and gat on hir Williame Seytoun, now lard; quha mareit Jonet Gordoun, dochter to the lard of Leſmoir.

The ſaid Alexander Seytoun, firſt erle of Huntlie, as ſaid is, mareit Gelis Hay, heritrix of the Enye and vtheris grit landis, quha gat on hir ane ſone, callit Alexander Seytoun, firſt lard of Tuche and Telibodie. This Alexander Seytoun of Telibodie mareit Elizabeth Erſkin, dochter to the lord Erſkin, quha gat on hir S^{r} Alexander Seytoun knycht; quha mareit Margrat Hume, dochter to the lord Hume, quha gat on hir S^{r} Niniane Seytoun knycht; quha mareit Jonet Cheiſholme, wedo of Merchinſtoun, and gat on hir Walter Seytoun, now lard of Tuche; quha mareit Erſkin, dochter to Johne lord Erſkin. The remanent collaterallis and branchis of the ſaid hous' of Meldrum and Telibodie, and actis done be thame, I refer to ſum freyndis of ather of the houſſis, to put in memorie.

The ſaid Alexander Seytoun, firſt erle forſaid, quha mareit the ſaid Gelis Hay, had ſic moyanis of the ſaid Gelis, that ſche reſignit all hir landis in heritage to remane wyth hir ſaid huſband and his airis. Syn efter, the ſaid Alexander Seytoun, erle forſaid, mareit to his ſecund wyf Crichtoun, dochter to the lord Crichtoun, of Lowthyane, and Margaret Maitland, of the hous of Lethingtoun. This Alexander, erle forſaid, gat on the ſaid Crichtoun ane ſone, callit George, to quham the ſaid Erle Alexander, forſaid, gaif

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all his landis, and maid him his ſucceſſour to the erldome of Huntlie; and [that in] ſum menis be perſuaſioun of the ſaid Crichtoun his ſpous, and moder to the ſaid George, quha was ane wyſe woman. This George, ſecund erle of Huntlie, changeit his ſurname fra Seytoun to Gordoun; of quhat occaſioun I can nocht tell.

This was the firſt erle of the Gordounis, of quham is diſcendit the erlis of Huntlie to this day, the erle of Sutherland, and mony vther grit landit men and gentilmen: quhilk are diſcendit of the ſaid Alexander Seytoun, firſt erle of Huntlie; and ſuld all be callit Seytounis, be reſſoun forſaid. I wryt na mair of the genologie of the ſaid hous of Huntlie; becaus thay changeit thair ſurename, and concernis na mair to my mater. And ſua I will returne to my principall hiſtorie.

OFF LORD JOHNE.

Johne Seytoun ſuccedit to Lord Williame, his fader, and was ane nobill man, and maiſter houſhald to King James the Firſt. Be quham he was ſend in France wyth his dochter, quha was mareit on the Daulphin of France, Lewis the Elewint. Efter the ſaid Johne come hame agane, he levit honeſtlie certane yeiris, and ſyne deyt and [was] bureit in the paroche kirk of Seytoun, in the yle foundit be his moder. This Lord Johne was in the tyme of King James the Firſt; and he mareit the erle of Merchis dochter, as ſaid, quha bair to him ane ſone, callit George, and ane dochter, quha wes mareit on the erle Merſchell.

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OFF LORD GEORGE, THE FIRST OF THAT NAME.

George lord Seytoun, firſt of that name, ſuccedit, haveand bot nyne yeiris of age, to Lord Johne his father. In the meintyme, the lord Crichtoun, being grit in the court, and haveand the caſtell of Edinbrugh in his handis, gat the ſaid George and keipit him in the ſaid caſtell wyth him.

In this meintyme, the lard of Johnſtoun, in Anderdale, deſyrit the ſaid Georgeis mother in maryage; quha, amang vther talk and communicatioun, ſchew to the ſaid laird that ſche was ewill contentit that hir ſaid onlie ſone was in the Crichtounis handis, and had ſuſpitioun thairof; becaus the ſaid George had bot an onlie ſiſter, quhilk was nerreſt air to the haill lordſchip, failzeing of him. The ſaid lard of Johnſtoun perſaving that the ſaid Georgeis mother wald haue had hir ſone furth of the Crichtounis handis, he watit his tyme and maid ſic moyane in the caſtell, that he gat the ſaid Lord George furth of the ſaid caſtell and convoyit him ſecreitlie away in Ananderdale to his place, callit the Lochwod, quhair he was weill nuriſſit lang tyme. The ſaid ladie hereing tell that the ſaid lard had convoyit hir ſone out of the Crichtounis handis, ſche was content to marie him, and bair to him mony ſonnis, quhilkis all war brether to the ſaid Lord George on the motheris syd. Of the quhilkis, the eldeſt was callit Gilbert Johnſtoun, quha wes efter ane nobill valyeand man, and maid knycht. This S^r^ Gilbert mareit the heretrix of Elphinſtoun, and was the firſt lard of Elphinſtoun of the ſurename of the Johnſtounis.

This Lord George was ane grit hous haldar, and all gevin to nobilnes. And mareit the dochter and air of John erle of Buchane,

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conſtable of France, quha was ſlane in the battell of Vernoll, and begat on hir tua ſonnis: the eldeſt, callit Johne; the ſecund, callit Dougall, quha, efter he was cumit to perfyte age, deit wythout ſucceſſioun; and ane dochter, callit Chriſtiane, quha was mareit on Hew Douglas of Corheid, quha was ane gud lyk man, and ane wyſe; and ane gydar and counſalour to the ſaid Lord George. To the quhilk Hew the ſaid Criſtiane caſt ſic favour that ſche wald marye none vther bot him, ſwa that it micht pleis hir fader. Quha perſavit the mynd of his dochter, gave hir in maryage to the ſaid Hew; and als gave to him the landis of Hartſyd and Clyntis, to eik his leving. The ſaid Lord George alſo had ane baſtard ſone, callit James; ane wyſe man; quha was ſlane at the feild of Flowdane, levand behind him tua ſonnis, bayth callit Johnnis. The eldeſt Johne duelt in the Salt pannis, and was ane honeſt man, and had four ſonnis: the eldeſt, callit Alexander, quha wes ane hable man of his bodie, and deit without ſucceſſioun; the ſecund, callit Thomas, quha was ane preiſt; the thrid, callit Williame; and the fourt, callit Nicholl. The ſecund Johne deit without ſucceſſioun.

The eldeſt ſone of the ſaid Lord George mareit ane dochter of the lord Lyndeſayis of the Byris, quha bair to him thré ſonnis, and ane dochter, quha was mareit on the lord Lylle. The eldeſt of the thré ſonnis, callit George, quha efter was Lord, the ſecund of that name; the ſecund, callit Johne,—quha had ane ſone, callit Archebald, that was ſlane be the theiffis in Ananderland, cumand fra ane army with the Duke of Albany, callit the Raid of Sulway. This Archebald had thré ſonnis: the eldeſt, callit George; the ſecund, Archebauld, quha was ane maiſter clerk; the thryd, James, quha deyit of ane hurt. The thryd ſone of the ſaid Johne maiſter of Seytoun, callit Alexander, had dyuerſs ſonnis, quha deit all wythout ſucceſſioun, except ane, Johne, duelling in Tranent, baillie thairof. And this ſaid

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Alexander had ane dochter, callit Chriſtiane, quha was mareit on Thomas Preſtoun of Quhythill.

This Johne, eldeſt ſone to the ſaid Lord George, deceiſſit befor his father; and was bureit in the paroche kirk of Seytoun. Efter quhais deceis, his wyf mareit the lord of Kylmawris, and bair to him Cuthbert erle of Glencarne, quha was half brother, on the motheris ſyd, to George lord Seytoun, ſecund of that name.

This Lord George, firſt of that name, efter the deid of his firſt wyf, dochter of the erle of Buchan, mareit the ſecund wyf, callit Dame Chriſtiane Murray, dochter to the lard of Telibardin, quha had na ſucceſſioun.

This George biggit the queir of Seytoun, and pendit it, ſa fer as it is, wyth rymbraces. And efter that he had levit lang time ane honorable lyf, he deyit, of gud age, in the place of the Blak freiris of Edinburgh, quhair he lyis, in the queir of the ſamin. To quhom he foundit xx markis of annuell, to be tane of Hartſyd and the Clyntis. This Lord George was in the tyme of King James the Secund, ſone to Kyng James the Firſt; and deit in the tyme of King James the Thryd, ſone to King James the Secund.

OFF LORD GEORGE,

THE SECUND OF THAT NAME.

George the ſecund ſuccedit to George the firſt, his gudſchir, and was mekle gevin to lettres, and was cunnyng in dyuers ſciences, as in aſtrologie, muſeik, and theologie. He wes ſa gevin to lettres, that, efter he was mareit, he paſſit to Sanctandrois, and thair remanit lang

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tyme at his ſtudie; and thairefter paſſit to Paris, and remanit thair ane gud ſpace. He pendit the queir of Seytoun from the rymbraſis but, fundit and erectit the Collage thairof, and devydit the perſonage thairof betuix the proveſt and the prebendaris. He biggit the haill place of Wintoun, wyth the yard and garding thairof. In the quhilk gardin I haue ſein fyve ſcoir torris of tymber, about the knottis of the flouris; ilk ane twa cubite of hicht, haveand tua knoppis on the heid, ane aboue ane vther, als grit everilk ane as ane row-boull, overgilt with gold; and the ſchankis thairof paintit with dyuers hewis of oylie colouris.

This George was tane preſoneir be the Phlemmenis, induellaris of Dunkirk, and was ſpulyeit of all his geir and ſubſtance; he being in his voyage to France. For the quhilk caus, to be revengit on the ſaid Flemmyngis, he coſt ane grit ſchip, callit the Aquila, and held lang tyme mony man of weir thairin vpon the ſey; and gat findry revengis vpon the ſaid Flemmyngis, and ſlew dyuerſs of thame. The haldin of the ſaid ſchip and men of weir wes ſa coſtlie to him, that he wes compellit to wodſet and annalie the barony of Barnis, the toun, mainis, and milne, of Wincheburgh, certane landis in Langnetherie, and certane in Tranent.

This George mareit the eldeſt dochter of Collyne the firſt erle of Argyle, quha bair to him thré ſonnis and tua dochteris: The eldeſt ſone, callit George, quha efter was Lord; the ſecund, callit Robert, quha deit ane man of armes in France, in the caſtell of Millane—and left behind him tua ſonnis: ane, callit Williame, now preſentlie ane man of armes in France; the ſecund, callit Alexander, quha mareit Jonet Sinclair, heretrix of the Northrig and thrid of Morame. The thryd ſone of the ſaid Lord George, callit Johne, deyit wythout ſucceſſioun.

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The eldeſt dochter of the ſaid Lord George, callit Margaret, was mareit on Williame Maitland of Lethingtoun; the ſecund, callit Katherine, wald never marie, howbeit ſche micht have had mony gud maryageis, bot vowit chaiſtité, and enterit and was ane ſiſter of the ordour of Sanct Katherine of the Senis; and enterit in religioun in the place beſyd Edinburgh of the Senis, of xxxvj yeiris, and remanit thair the ſpace of xlij yeiris, and deit of the age of lxxviij yeiris, in the ſaid place, quhair ſcho wes bureit.

Nochtwithſtanding that this Lord George wes ane weill letterit and ane nobill man, yit he was ſumpairt gevin to voluptie and pleſour, quhilk was the caus of his truble in his lyf tyme, quhairthrow he hurt his heritage. I wald exhort all nobill men to forbeir this vice for the mekle miſcheif that followis thairon. He had monye baſtard bairnis: as ane, callit Williame, quha deit wythout ſucceſſioun; ane vther, callit James, quha lykwyſs deit without ſucceſſioun; ane, callit Maiſter Chriſtell, quha deit within ordouris; and ane, callit Thomas, quha was ane familiar ſervand to King James the Ferd—he had thré ſonnis: the eldeſt, callit George, quha deit without ſonnis; the ſecund, callit Johne, quha deit alſo without ſonnis; the thrid, callit Alexander, ane chaplane in the collage. This Lord George tuk the armes of Buchane, quhilk ar thré Cumming ſchevis, quarterlie wyth his awin armes, allegeand him [ſelf] to be air of the ſaid erldome, be reſſoun of his guddame. He had alſo four baſtarde dochteris: the eldeſt, callit Beatrix, quha was mareit on Johne Levingtoun of Salt-cottis; the ſecund, callit Margaret, quha was firſt mareit on Henrie Cant of Over-Libbertoun, and efter partit wyth him, and was mareit on Maiſter Dauid Hammiltoun, lawfull ſone to Schir Robert Hammiltoun of Preſtoun, knycht. The vther tua, callit Elizabeth and Jonet, deit vnmareit.

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This Lord tuke grit pleſour of the cumpany of cunning men: he was ane grit ſettar in muſeik. He biggit the reveſtré of Seytoun; pendit and theikit it wyth ſtane. He wes alſo callit be King James the Ferd, to heir the barony of Wincheburgh recognoſcit, for the maiſt part annalit; ffor the quhilk he payit ane thouſand markis of compoſitioun. And efter lang ficknes, he deit, being of gude age, in the xx yeir of the regne of King James the Ferd, ſone to King James the Thryd; and was bureit in the queir of Seytoun, at the hie altar end.

OFF LORD GEORGE,

THE THRYD OF THAT NAME.

George the thryd ſuccedit to George the ſecund, his fader, and was ane gud wyſe man; and richt familiar to King James the Ferd.

This George louſit the landis of the Barnis, the Manis of Wincheburgh and the milne of the ſamin, and certane landis in Tranent, wodſet be his fader. He compleitit, alſo, the jammay hous of Seytoun fra the firſt jaiſtis vp (quhilk was fundit and biggit vp tua hous hicht affoir be Lord Johne, his forgrandſchir), and raſit the turngreiſs thairof, and reparit all the haill grit dungeoun. And als he theikit the queir of Seytoun with ſtane, and reparalit the ſamin wyth glaſing windowis; maid the daſkis thairin and cyleringis aboue the altaris, and pauimentit the ſaid queir; and gave to it certane veſtmentis, ane haill compleit ſtand of clayth of gold, and vtheris of vther ſilkis.

This George mareit the dochter of Erle Patrik, the firſt erle Bothwell of the Hepburnis. Quhilk dochter was callit Jahne, quha bair to him thré ſonnis and ane dochter: the firſt, callit George, quha deit

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of xiiij dayis auld; the ſecund, alſo callit George, the fourt of that name, quha was Lord thairefter; the thryd, callit Archbauld, deit of the age of xv yeiris. The dochter, callit Marioun, was mareit on Arthur maiſter of Borthuik, to quhom ſche had na barnis. Efter quhais deceiſs, ſche was mareit on Hew erle of Eglintoun.

This George was bot five yeiris Lord, and was ſlane in the feild of Flowdoune, wyth King James the Ferd, in the yeir of God J^m v^c xiij yeiris, the nynt day of September; and was brocht hame furth of the ſaid feild, and erdit in the queir of Seytoun, beſyd his fader.

Efter quhais deceiſs, his [ladye] remanit wedo continualie xlv yeiris. Sche was ane nobill and wyſe ladye. Sche gydit hir ſonnis leving quhill he was cumit to age; and thairefter ſche paſſit and remanit in the place of Senis, on the Borrow mvre, beſyd Edinburgh, the reſt of hir lyvetyme. Quhilk place ſche helpit to fund and big as maiſt principale. Sche did mony [gude] actis: for, efter hir huſbandis deceis, ſcho mareit hir ſaid dochter, callit Marioun, firſt on the maiſter of Borthuik ſyne on the erle of Eglintoun, and payit bayth the tocharis; ſche helpit to marie tua of hir ſonnis dochteris,—ane to the erle of Menteith, and ane vther to the lard of Reſtalrig, and helpit to pay bayth thair tocharis, in hir ſonnis tyme; and efter hir ſonnis deceiſs, ſcho mareit tua of hir ſonnis dochteris,—the eldeſt of the tua, callit Beatrix, on the eldeſt ſone and air of S^r Walter Ogiluy of Dunlugus knycht,—the youngeſt, on Hew maiſter of Symmervale, eldeſt ſone and appeirand air of James lord Symmervale, and payit of thair tocharis threttie ſewin hundreth markis,—the reſt was payit be George lord Seytoun, thair brother, quhilk was ane thouſand markis, togidder wyth the reſt of the haill expenſſis of the ſaidis mariagis. This Lord

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[laſt mentioned] gave to his thré ſiſteris that was to marie, ane thouſand pundis to thair maryage, of his tochar, quhilk was mekle to him to forbeir, his guddame and his faderis ſecund wyf haveand the tua-part of his leving. This forſaid Ladie, by all conditioun and thingis forſaid, gave to her dochter and ſonnis barnis large ſowmes of money, a lytill affoir his deid: That is to ſay, To hir dochter, countes of Eglintoun, fyve hundreth markis; to the laird of Carieſtoun, fyve hundreth markis, vpon ane annuell of the lord Yeſteris landis and tua hundreth markis in ſiluer; to Marioun countes of Monteith, fyve hundreth markis; to Beatrix ladie of Dunlugus, thré hundreth markis; and to Helynor maiſtres of Symmervale, thré hundreth merkis. And als ſcho left in to her Teſtament dyuers ſowmes of money, to be gevin to hir freyndis, to pure folk, and to religious places and kirkis.

This Ladie biggit the foirwerk of Seytoun, aboue the yet; and als ſcho biggit the north corſs yle of the collage kirk of Seytoun. And tuk doun ane yle, biggit be Dame Katherine Sinclair, on the ſouth ſyd of the ſaid college kirk, becaus the ſyd of it ſtude to the ſyd of the kirk, to mak it ane perfyt and proportionat croce kirk; and biggit the ſaid [yle again], and compleitit it as it is now. And als ſche biggit the ſtepill thairof to ane grit hicht, ſua that it wantis lytill of compleiting. This Ladie gave mony ornamentis to the kirk of Seytoun: as ane compleit ſtand of purpule veluat, flourit with gold; ane compleit ſtand of crammaſe veluat, flourit with gold; ane compleit ſtand of quhyt dammas; ane compleit ſtand of grein chamlot of ſilk; ane compleit ſtand of blak doubill wourſet; with vther certane cheiffebillis, and veſtimentis of findré ſilkis. And als gave to the ſaid kirk, ane grit croce of ſilver; ane euchariſt of ſilver; ane grit challice of ſilver, overgilt; ane pendicle to the hie altar of fyne wovin arres, with vther pendiclis. She loftit the reveſtrie, and maid grit lokit

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almaries thairin. Scho foundit twa prebendaries, and biggit thair chalmaris vpon voltis.

Peraduenture, ſum in thir dayis will think that beilding of kirkis, gevin of ornamentis thairto, and funding of preiſtis, ar ſuperſtitious thingis, and mantenance of ydolatrie; and, thairfor, nocht worth to be put in memorie. Bot quha will pleis to reid the hiſtoreis and croniclis of all cuntreis, ſall find maiſt writtin and tretit of conqueſſing of cuntreis and landis, moving of weiris, and ſtryking of feildis and battellis; ſua that quhaſaever conqueiffit monyeſt cuntrés and landis, and ſpecialie be the ſwerd, movit griteſt weiris, vinqueiffit and ſlew monyeſt in feildis and battellis, war eſtemit maiſt valyeand and victorious conquerouris, and maiſt put in writ, to thair fame and glorie: howbeit the ſaid conques and doingis procedit of maiſt inſaſiable gredines and maiſt crewell tiranny, contrare all law, bayth of God and man. And ſen thingis vnleiſſum as thir ar writtin to the commendatioun of the doaris thairof, Quhy may I nocht ſet furth ſic workis as, throw all Chriſtindome and wyth all the eſtaitis thairof, war haldin of griteſt commendatioun and maiſt godlye? Bot how thay plefit God I refer to him ſelf, quha ſeis the hartis and intentioun of all creature. Bot, at the leiſt, it ſchawis the liberale and honourabill hart of the doaris thairof, that rather wald ſpend thair geir and gudis vpon ſic viſible and commendit actis, for the tyme, nor to haue hurdit and poikit vp the ſamin in coffaris, or waiſtit it vpone vnleſſum ſenſualité or prodigalité. And gif I had nocht writtin the ſaidis werkis, haldin godlie for the tyme, ſum wald, or micht, haue reprevit me for omitting and foryetting ſic thingis; as the lyk and ſemlable ar writtin in vther hiſtories, in commendatioun and loving of the doaris thairof.

Bot I will returne to my hiſtorie. This Ladie coſt the ladie of

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Careſtoun, of heritage, and gave hir in maryage to hir ſonnis ſecund ſone, callit Johne; and coſt alſo the landis of Foulſtrudour, and gave to him; and did vtheris mony gud actis. And leiffit to gud age; and deit in the yeir of God. J^m v^c and lviij yeiris, in the ſaid place of the Senis; and was tranſportit honorablie be her oy, George lord Seytoun, the fyft of that name, and wes bureit in the queir of Seytoun, beſyd her huſband. The caus that I ſet furth the ſpeciall actis and deidis of this Ladie, is to gif occaſioun till all ladyis in tyme to cum that happinnis to be in the ſaid hous, or ony vther hous, to follow the ſaid Ladie in honeſt conuerſatioun and chaſtité; and in kyndneſs and liberalité to the hous quhamto thay ar allyat, and quhamof thay haue thair leving.

OFF LORD GEORGE,

THE FERD OF THAT NAME.

George the ferd of that name ſuccedit to George thryd, his fader, and was ane gud wyſe and vertuous man. He redemit the toun of Wincheburgh and certane landis in Langnetherie, wedſet be his gudeſchir; and conqueiſſit the hous and ane grit part of the landis of Weſtnetherie: and reparallit and biggit ane grit part of the hous and place of Weſtnetherie. And gat in few at Dauid Betoun, cardinall of Sanctandrois, the landis of Kirkliſtoun, Inchemauchan, Catelbokis; the biſchoppis land of Laſwad and Dalkeyth. He was ane man weill experimentit in all games; and tuk grit pleſour in halking, and was haldin the beſt falconar in his dayis.

He mareit Elizabeth Hay, dochter to Johne lord Hay of Yeſter, quha bair to him tua ſonnis and fyve dochteris: the eldeſt ſone, callit George, efterwart Lord, the fyft of that name; the ſecund, callit Johne,

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quha mareit the heritrix of Careſtoun. The eldest dochter, callit Jehane, quha deit of tua yeir auld; the ſecund, callit Marioun, quha was mareit, as ſaid is, on Johne erle of Monteth; the thrid, callit Margaret, quha was mareit on Robert [Logan] lard of Reſtalrig, and deit without bairnis; the ferd, callit Beatrix, quha was mareit on the eldeſt ſone and air of Schir Walter Ogiluy of Dunlugus, knycht; the fyft, callit Helynor, quha wes mareit on Hew maiſter of Symmervale.

This George, efter the deceiſs of his firſt wyf, [mareit the ſecund wyf], callit Marie Pieris, ane Franche woman, quha come in Scotland with Quene Marie, dochter to the Duik of Gweis, and wyf to King James the Fyft,—quha gave to the ſaid Lord George the barony of Wincheburgh to be haldin in fré blanſche, with the tenendrijs thairof, foreuir; quhilk befoir was haldin in ward and releif. This ſecund wyf of the ſaid Lord George bair to him tua ſonnis and ane dochter: the ane ſone callit Robert, the vther James, and the dochter Marie.

This Lord George was in the tyme of King James the Fyft; and deit the xvij day of Julij, the aucht yeir of the regne of Quene Marie, in the yeir of God J^{m} v^{c} xlix yeiris, in the abbay of Culroſs, quhair he wes bureit, in the queir thairof; becaus the Ingliſmen was in Hadingtoun, and war maiſteris of Eiſt Lothyane. Bot efter, quhen the peax was tane, and the Ingliſmen had left Hadingtoun, his bodie was tane vp, being in ane kiſt, and tranſportit be his wyf and freyndis to the collage kirk of Seytoun, quhair he was honeſtlie bureit, in the queir thairof, beſyd his fader.

In the mene tyme of this Lord George, the Ingliſmen, efter the burning of Edinburgh and Leyth, come and lay in Seytoun, and brint and deſtroyit the caſtell and place thairof; ſpulyeit the kirk, and tuk

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away the bellis, organis, and all vther turſable thingis, and pat thame in thair ſchippis, and brint the tymber wark within the ſaid kirk, in the moneth of Maij, the yeir of God J^m v^c xliiij yeiris.

OFF LORD GEORGE,

THE FYFT OF THAT NAME.

George the fyft of that name ſuccedit to George the ferd, his father; and was lang nuriſſit in France. And mareit Iſſobell, dochter to S^r Williame Hammiltoun of Sanquhar, knycht, that tyme capitane of the caſtell of Edinburgh, and ane of the ſenatouris of our ſouerane Ladies college of juſtice. The caus of this maryage wes be reſſoun that my lord duik of Chattellarault, erle of Arrane, lord Hammiltoun, etc. was gouernour of this realme, and his brother, Johne archebiſchop of Sanctandrois, was theſaurar, and was ſumthing ſcharp to the ſaid Lord George, and maid him impediment in the brouking of certane few landis of Kirkliſtoun, that the ſaid Lord Georgeis fader gat in few of Dauid Betoun, cardinale of Sanctandrois. For the quhilk caus, the ſaid Lord George thocht gude to allya him ſelf with ſum of my lord duikis freyndis and ſurename; and becaus the ſaid S^r Williame was griteſt, maiſt ſubſtantious and honeſt, of that ſurename, nixt my ſaid lord duikis ſelf, haveand dochteris at age to mary, he thocht gud to marey his dochter, thinkand thairthrow to haue the mair favour and mantenance of the lord duik and his brother, the archiebiſchop of Sanctandrois: and for reſonable tocher and gratuiteis gevin and done to the ſaid Lord George; and becaus my lord duik allegit his mareage to be in our ſouerane Ladies handis and his, be reſſoun of his office, as the indenture of mareage mair fullelie proportis, in the quhilk my ſaid Lord and the ſaid Archebiſchop are contractaris.

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In this Lord Georgeis tyme, the grit tour of Seytoun, and the jammay hous thairof, was reparallit and mendit be S^r William Hammiltoun, fader in law to the ſaid Lord George, better nor ever it was befoir the ſaid burnyng.

This Lord George was ſend in France as ane of the embaſſadouris contenit in the commiſſioun to trait and mak contract off maryage betuix our ſouerane Ladie, Queen Marie, and Francis, Daulphin of Viennois, eldeſt ſone and air to Henrie the Secund, king of France; and to ſẽ the ſaid mareage tak end and effect: quhilk was compleit in the face of haly kirk, in the cietie of Pariſe, in the cathedrale kirk thairof, the day of , in the yeir of God J^m v^c lviij yeiris, the ſaid embaſſaldouris being preſent. For the quhilk, the ſaid Lord George was honeſtlie rewardit be the ſaid King of France, with certane ſilver veſchale and ane yeirlie penſioun of xij^c frankis, etc.

And als this Lord coft the reuerſiounis and reſt of the landis of Weſtnudry, vncoſt be his father. And als he gat of Johne, archebiſchop of Sanctandrois, ane confirmatioun of his few landis of Kirkliſtoun, togither with the principall ballierie of the ſamin of the landis annext to the ſaid barony; togither with the office of juſtice of the regalité of Sanctandrois of all landis lyand on the ſouth ſyd of Forth. And als this Lord biggit ane grit dyk and wall of ſtane about the yarde and grit orcheart of Seytoun; and als biggit ane pretty hous vpon the gardin ſyd thairof, beſouth the grit tour, and reparallit the foir werk thairof, brint be the Ingliſmen.

In this Lordis tyme, vpon the day of , the yeir of God J^m v^c lxj yeiris, at tua houris in the morning, or thairby, the grit

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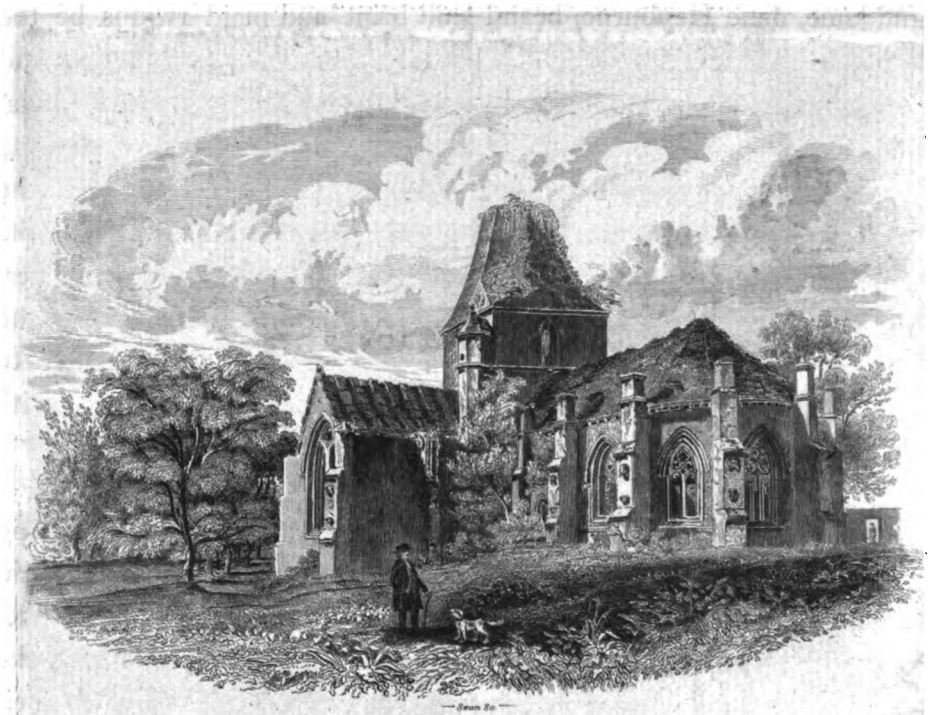
dungeoun of Seytoun fell to the grund, bot, be the grace of God, it did na ſkayth, nother to man nor beiſt. The caus of the falling thairof wes partlie be the grit eild of the ſamin, and partlie [be] breiking of grit lichtis and eiſtmentis in it, the wall and work thairof, beand auld, conſumit.

The foir werk of Seytoun, aboue the foirentres, biggit be this Lordis guddame, Jane Hepburne, beand haill brint and maid rwinus be the Ingliſmen; this Lord biggit and reparit the ſamyn, mair ſumptuous and coſtlie nor ever it wes of befoir: be the quhilk reparatioun and tranſlation, thair wes lytill or nathing, of effect, left of the auld werk; ſua that the biggin, reparatioun, and tranſlatioun, wes mair coſtlie to the ſaid Lord nor he had biggit the ſamyn fra the grund vp. And als the ſaid Lord biggit the new werk on the north ſyde of the ſaid foirentres, joynand with the ſamyn, with the entres thairto on the eiſt ſyde of the clois, fra the grund vp; and convoyit be conduitis ſufficient waltir to ſerve the kitchin and vther office houſis neceſſar in the ſaid werk, with all vther commoditeis requyrit to the ſamyn.

And howbeit ſum wald allege that it is flatterie to wryt ony thing prayſable in the mannis lyftyme of quham it is writtin; nochtwithſtanding, my opinioun is contrair: That ony thing prayſable done, and ſpecialie in making of policy, may be weill aneuche writtin in the doars awin tyme, ſua that the werk be done modeſtlie. And howbeit it be ſumptuous and coſtlie mair nor neceſſitie requyris, yit it is the maiſt tollerable kynd of prodigalitie and of ſumptuous and immoderate coſt; becaus the ſamyn will be ſteidable to the poſteritie, and decoir of the cuntrey. And gif it ſalhappin the ſaid Lord to do ony thing contrair his honour and godlie dewitie, or contrair the honour or commoun weill of his hous, to the ſcayth and perpetuall hurt of the

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ſamyn; I ſall ſet furth ſic doingis done be him als larglie and weill extendit till his diſprayſe as I haue done in ony thing beſoir ſaid to his loving, he nocht amendand and redreſſand the ſamyn in his lyftyme, gif God fortounis me to leiff and be hable thairto. Bot I pray God, that the ſaid Lord fall nocht in ſic inconuenientis, to gif me, or ony man, occaſioun to wryt ocht of him bot honorable.



CHURCH OF SEYTON.

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THE HISTORY OF
THE HOUSE OF SETON
FURTHER INLARGED,
BY ALEXANDER VISCOUNT OF KINGSTON,
SECOND LAWFULL SON OF THE SAME HOUSE;
FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE FIFT GEORGE
LORD SETON TO THIS THE SEVENTH
GEORGE LORD SETON, OF THAT NAME,
AND THE ELEVENTH LORD SETON,
FOURTH EARLE OF WINTON,
NOW LIVING,
IN THIS PRESENT
YEAR OF GOD, M. DC. LXXXVII.

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EPISTLE DEDICATORIE.

My noble Lord, and dear Nephew,

The Hiſtoricall Genealogie of your Lordſhip's ancient and noble Houſe of Seton I have inlarged from the fourth George Lord Seton (at whoſe life Sir Richard ends his hiſtory), to this preſent year of God, 1687.

Sir Richard begins your Genealogie att one Dougall Seton, who was grandchild to him who firſt tooke the name of Seton, in King Malcolme Kenmoir's tyme, who reigned in anno 1061. This Dougall Seton married Jennet Quintſey, daughter to Rodger Quintſey Earle of Wintone [Winchefter], Conſtable of Scotland; and was in the time of Alexander the Firſt, fifth ſone to King Malcolme Kenmoir, who reigned in anno 1109. By which marriage it appeares the ſaid Dougall Seton gott the lands of Winton.

Sir Richard would have the originall of the ſurname to be from the two old Saxon words Sey and Ton: the word ſey ſignifying the ſea, and ton a manſion place, in our language. The reaſon, as he ſayes, why he gott the ſurname of Sey-ton, was by the reaſon the town and lands then called Seyton was ſo called being neareſt the ſea of any lands for a great ſpace therabout att that time. Others, are of the opinion, that the ſurname (of the originall) is from *Set on* (now, vulgo, Seton), as the ancient Slughane of the Houſe ſignifies, called the motto,—Hazard yet forward.

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But my opinion, my Lord, is, that the ſurname of Seton came with ſome of that name out of the eaſt pairts of Germany; my reaſon to be ſo perſwaded is out of that famous noble hiſtorian Cornelius Tacitus. In his book *De Moribus Germanorum*, deſcryving the qualities of the people [of] the confynes and limits of the eaſt country of Germany, he says,—

"Jam dextro Suevici maris litore Aeſtyorum gentes adluuntur: quibus ritus habituſque Suevorum; lingua Britannicæ propior." "Suionibus Sitonum gentes continuantur. Cetera ſimiles, uno differunt, quod femina dominatur: in tantum non modo a libertate, ſed etiam a ſervitute degenerant."

They having a queen; for which, he doth ſo calumniate that nation of the Sitones. By which (with all duetifull reſpect to that noble Hiſtorian), it would ſeem he hath not obſerved the ancient Aſiatick and Grecian hiſtorians relating fully, that, in many great kingdomes in Aſia, queens have been abſolute in their kingdomes; as Herodotus, in his ancient famous hiſtory, towards the end of his firſt booke, called Clio, he writts how Tomeris, Maſſagetarum regina, a great kingdome in Scythia Aſiatica, now called Tartaria, did valiantly fight and kill in battle the great Cyrus the 1ſt. Perſian Emperour. He ſays: "Ut hanc pugnam ex omnibus, quæ inter barbaros extiterunt acerrimam cenſeam extitiſſe." As alſo the ſame hiſtorian, in his eight booke, called Urania, records of that heroina for wiſdome, conduct, counſell, and valour, Artemiſia queen of Caria, who aſſiſted Xerxes in the great expidition againſt Greece; praiſing her as ane valiant experimented generall, and a wiſe counſellor, in the government of his armies, and in fighting his land and navall battles.

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Recorded it is by ſeverall authors of eccleſiaſtick hiſtory, as Theodoret, Rufinus, and Sozonius, that Maria queen of the Saracens, in the time of Vallancè the Arian Emperour, ſhe fighting in perſon, did beat and overcome the Roman army; and they were glad to implore her peace. Likeways, the German hiſtory of the Emperours makes mention of the Empereſs Irene, mother of Conſtantine the 6th. who governed the impire with great policie, wiſdome, and valour, ten year, in her ſon's minority; and after his depoſition from the empire, was again choſen by the Princes to governe, which ſhe performed many years, to the great applauſe of all.

In our moderne times, att home, [we have] our heroick Queen Mary, the two wiſe Queens, Mary and Elizabeth, of England: ſo that, either in the moſt ancient or moderne times, there has been brave Queens to command nations as ſoveraignes ever was; or is [this] recorded in any ancient or moderne hiſtory, in reproach, as a diſparagement to the nation and people, except [by] Tacitus.

As for that nation called by Tacitus gentes Sitonum, it is no leſs conſentaneous to reaſone: they, lying on the ſea coaſt of the Eaſt Germany, might have come from thence and inhabited this place of Lothian now called Seton, lying on the Forth; more, as the Picks and Muravians, both people of the inland of Germany, did take and poſſeſs great lands in this kingdome: the Picks, the beſt halfe of Scotland; the Muravians, Murray-land, to which countrey the people gave the name, and to the Clan, yet extant and flouriſhing in this kingdome.

For this my opinion of the true originall of the ſurname of Seton in this kingdome, I have produced famous authentick hiſtory, and convincing reaſons.

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My Lord, your Lordſhip now being the eleventh Lord Seton, the ſeventh George Lord Seton, and the fourth Earle of Wintone, from father to ſon, without intermiſſion: The firſt Lord Seton was created Lord in the beginning of the reigne of Robert the Third, now three hundred years Lords of parliaments; your great attavus, called Robert, was created Earle in the beginning of King James the Sixth his reigne, being the firſt Earle he created in Scotland.

My noble Lord, Your geneologie is Propago vetus, proſapia nobilis; generoſa origo, et intaminatis fulget honoribus, [there] being, to my certaine knowledge, no Remiſſion in your charter chiſt. All which are Ornamenta hominis, ſed magis hominis illius, quem non ſanguis ſolum, ſed et vrtus nobilitat; ille vere nobilis eſt qui ſtrenue agendo nobilitatem ſibi peperit non naſcendo accepit.

Your Lordſhip has in your houſe the true images of ſome of your generous and virtuous predeceſſors. In which caſe, a grave author ſays,—

"Sæpe audivi, præclaros viros noſtri temporis ſolitos ita dicere, cum majorum imagines intuerentur, vehementiſſime ſibi animum ad virtutem accendi; non ceram illam, neque figuram tantam vim in ſe habere, ſed memoria rerum geſtarum, eam flammam egregiis viris in pectore creſcere, neque prius ſedari quam virtus eorum flammam atque gloriam adæquaverit."

"Per faſces numerantur avi, ſemperque renata
Nobilitate virent; et prolem fata ſequuntur."

The which, none that has the happineſs to converſe with your Lord-

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ſhip has reaſone to doubt; beholding your Lordſhip's dayly projects, virtuous and advantageous deſignes, not only for the preſervation, but alſo for the augmentation of the inheritance of your ancient noble Houſe; that it may be truly ſaid of your Lordſhip,

Solus præteritis major, meliorque futuris.

And that your Lordſhip in your deſignes, which are noble, may proſperouſly perſevere, and continue long proſperous, will be the great ſatiſfaction of all your noble relations and cadets; but to none more, as none more oblidged, than to,

My noble Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt affectionat Uncle,

And humble Servant.

KINGSTONE.

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THE HISTORY OF
THE HOUSE OF SETON
FURTHER INLARGED.

OF GEORGE, THE FIFTH
LORD SETON.

THE fifth George lord Seton ſucceeded to the fourth George lord Seton, his father. This Lord George, after he came from his travells in France, was ſent ane ambaſſadour to France, To treat of the marriage betwixt Queen Mary and Francis the Second, then Dolphin. Att his return, having given ane full ſatiſfactory accompt of his commiſſion, went the ſecond time ambaſſadour to France, with Queen Mary, To ſee that marriage perfected: the whilk marriage was ſolemnized in Noſterdame, the great cathedrall church of Paris, the 24 of Aprill, 1558 years, the ſaid ambaſſadour being preſent. Att the which time, the ſaid Lord George had ane noble preſent ſent him of ſilver plate by Henry the Second then king of France, with ane yearly penſion of 1200 francks.

Queen Mary, after the deceaſe of Francis the Second, her huſband, att her coming home, made the ſaid Lord George her great maſter houſhold, as his predeceſſor, Lord John, had been to King James the Firſt. The ſaid Lord George was, when Leith was beſidged (having had

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there att that time ſeverall ſharpe raincounters with the king's pairty), with the French, on Queen Marie's ſyde.

The Queen, after her unfortunatt marriage with the Earle of Bothwell, gathered ſome forces together att Carberry hill, againſt her then rebells; from whence, Bothwell flying, without fighting, the Queen was forced to capitulat with her rebells, and rendered herſelf to their diſcretion, who ſent her Majeſtie priſoner to the caſtle of Lochleven. From whence, the ſaid Lord Seton brought her to his caſtle of Nidrie, as is recorded both in French and Scots hiſtories. From whence he went with her to the battle of Landſyde, near Glaſgow; where the queen's majeſtie's pairty war defeat, and diſperſed, and the Queen herſelfe forced to flee to England, for help and expected ſafety and reliefe, in that her ſaid diſtreſs, from her cuſigne, Elizabeth queen of England; who, to her eternall and infamous memory, upon her ſuppoſed jealouſies, cauſed murder the ſaid gallant queen moſt inhumanly, cruelly, and unchriſtianly, in the caſtle of Fotheringame, after the ſaid queen had been unjuſtly detained 18 years her priſoner.

After that unfortunate battle of Landſyde, the ſaid Lord George was forced to flee to Flanders, and was ther in exile two years, and drove a waggon of four horſes for his livelyhood. His picture, in that condition, I have ſeen, drawn and vively painted, upon the north end of the long gallery in Seton, now overlaid with timber. From Flanders, the ſaid Lord George went to Holland, and there endeavoured to ſeduce the two Scots regiments to the Spaniſh ſervice, upon a deſigne thereby to ſerve his ſoveraigne, the Queen, the king of Spaine being very much her freind. Which plott of his being revealed, the rebellious States of Holland did impriſon, and condemne the ſaid George to ryd the canon; but by the freindſhip and reſpect the Scots officers had to him

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and his quallity, hè was ſett by them att liberty: the rebellious States having no hand in it. This is alſo relaited in Biſhop Spotſwood's hiſtory.

This Lord George bought the reſt of the lands of Weſt Nidrie, and the haill reverſions thereof, not conqueſt by his predeceſſours. He agreed alſo with the archbiſhop of St Andrews for the confirmation of the feu of Kirkliſton, together with the office of juſtitiary of all the lands and regallities pertaining to the ſaid archbiſhoprick.

In this Lord's time, in the year 1561, the great dungeon of Seton fell to the ground, without hurt of any. From the ſouth ſide of which, the ſaid Lord George built the great quarter of the hall; and he built all the dykes from the old entry down to the links, over the banke.

Out of the great reſpect and favour the Queen's majeſtie carried to the ſaid Lord George, for his great ſervice done to her, ſhe would have created him Earle when ſhe created her baſtard brother Earle of Murray; but the ſaid Lord George, being att that time the eldeſt Lord in parliament, did, with moſt humble thanks, excuſe himſelfe att her Majeſtie's hands. Upon which occaſion, ſhe cauſed wryte theſe verſes in Latine and French:

Sunt comites, duceſque alii, ſunt denique reges:
Setoni dominum ſit ſatis eſſe mihi.

Ylia des comtes, des roys, des ducs; ainſi,
Cet aſſez pour moy d'eſtre ſigneur de Seton.

This ſaid Lord George, to ſhew the loyalltie of himſelfe and his family, cauſed carve in ſtone, in great guilded letters, above the great

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doore to the entry of that quarter he built, and other iminent places of the houſe, this inſcription in French:

UN DIEU, UN FOY, UN ROY, UN LOY.

He had for his own particular motto, under the picture where he is drawen with the maſter houſhald's batton,

IN ADVERRSITATE, PATIENS;
IN PROSPERITATE, BENEVOLUS.
HAZARD YET FORWARD.

This ſaid Lord George married Iſobell, daughter to Sir William Hamilton of Sanchor, ſhirrife of Air, ane of the lords of ſeſſion, and att that time captain of the caſtle of Edinburgh. His motive for his marriage was, by reaſone his waird of marriage fell in the Queen's hands the time the duke of Chalterault, earle of Arran, was regent to Queen Mary; and his brother, John Hamilton, archbiſhop of St Andrews, did trouble Lord George in peaceable injoying the lands of Kirklifton, which Lord George, his father, had gott confirmed in few by Cardinall Beton, archbiſhop of St Andrews. By this allaya, he gott the confirmation of the lands of Kirklifton, with the forſaid ſuperiorities, renewed by the ſaid Archbiſhop Hamilton. In the contract of marriage, the duke of Chauterault and his brother, the archbiſhop, are contracters with the ſaid Sir William Hamilton of Sanchor, their cuſigne, att that time the greateſt man of power amongſt the Hamiltons, next to the duke.

By this vertious lady, he had five ſons and ane daughter: his eldeſt ſon, James, dyed a young man; Robert, who was Lord after him;

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John; Alexander; and William. His daughter, Iſobell [Margaret] Seton, was married to the lord Paiſley, ſecond ſon to the ſaid regent duke of Chaulterault and earle of Arran, of whom came the noble houſe of Abercorne, the eldeſt ſon of the ſaid Lord Paiſley being made Earle of Abercorne by King James the Sixth.

This Lord George was long time proveſt of Edinburgh. After King James the Sixth did take the government of the kingdome upon himſelfe, he ſent this Lord George ambaſſadour to France, To renew the old Allay betwixt the two kingdomes, by a moſt ample and honourable commiſſion, wherin he ſtyles him his moſt truſty and well beloved Cuſigne and Counſellour; which commiſſion I have read myſelfe. A few years after he came home, he dyed, in the beginning of King James the Sixth's reigne; and was buried in the colledge kirk of Seton.

OF ROBERT THE EIGHT LORD SETON,

AND FIRST EARLE OF WINTONE.

This Lord Robert ſucceeded to his father, Lord George. This Lord Robert was the firſt Earle King James the Sixth created in Scotland,—by a very noble patent; and was in great favour and eſteem with King James. He was very hoſpitable, and keeped a noble houſe, the King and Queen being frequently there; and all French and other ambaſſadours, and ſtrangers of quallity, was noblie entertained in his houſe. The ſaid Robert earle of Winton putt on the roofe of the great hall of Seton; he built the old harbour of Cockainie, for which King James the Sixth granted him a large chartour, a free conqueſt, with the gift and privilidge of cuſtome and anchorage of all ſhips and goods imported and exported, with all other privilidges which burgh royalls have.

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He married Lady Margaret Montgomerie, eldeſt daughter to the earle of Eglingtone. He had by her, fyve ſons, Robert, George, Alexander, Thomas, and John; and ane daughter, called Iſobell, who was married to the earle of Perth, by whom ſhe had one daughter only, Lady Jean Drummond—who married the earle of Sutherland, in anno 1629, who gott in tocher with her 50000 merkes, the greateſt portion that was ever given in Scotland, before that time. She had to the ſaid earle ſeverall children; whoſe eldeſt ſon is earle of Sutherland now living. This ſaid Lady Iſobell Seton, counteſs of Perth, married to her 2d huſband, Francis Stewart, eldeſt ſon to the earle of Bothwell, by whom ſhe had ſeverall ſons and daughters, who dyed all unmarried.

This Lord Robert, allthough his father left him in great debt, by the great trouble he had in Queen Marie's tyme, and by ſeverall ambaſſays, upon his own charge, to France; yet, by his own hand, and by his vertious ladie's good government, putt his eſtate in good condition; provyded his ſons and daughters to good fortunes. He dyed in anno 1608; was buried that day King James the Sixth tooke his journey from Holyroodhouse to England, to take poſſeſſion of that Crown. His Majeſtie was graciouſly pleaſed to reſt himſelfe att the ſouthweſt round of the orch-yard of Seton, on the high way, till the funerall was over, that he might not withdraw the noble company. His Majeſtie was pleaſed to ſay publickly, in the hearing of all by him, He had loſt a good, faithfull, and loyall ſubject. He was buried in the colledge kirk of Seton.

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OF SIR JOHN SETON OF BARNES,

THIRD SON TO THE FIFTH GEORGE, LORD SETON.

This Sir John Seton was a brave young man; he went to Spaine, to King Phillip the Second his court, by whom he was made knight of the royall order of St Jago, att that tyme, the order of knighthood in that kingdome of greateſt eſteem. In memory whereof, he and his heirs, has a ſword in their coat of armes, being the badge of that order. King Phillip alſo preferred him to be gentleman of his chamber, and cavalier de la Boca (which is maſter-houſhold): he alſo carried the golden key att his ſyde, in a blew ribbing: all which, were the greateſt honours King Phillip of Spaine could give to any of his ſubjects, except to be made a grandee of Spaine. He had a penſion granted to him and his heirs of two thouſand crowns yearly: when I, the wryter hereof, was att the king of Spaine his court, I was certainely informed of the truth of all this.

The ſaid Sir John, in the heights of his favour with King Phillip of Spaine, was commanded home by King James the Sixth, unwilling to want ſo gallant a ſubject out of his court and ſervice. Att his return home, he preferred him to be theſaurer of his houſe; was in great favour with his Majeſtie. It was not doubted, if he had lived ſome time after the King's coming to the crown of England, he would have highly advanced him in honour and fortune; but he dyed before King James went from Scotland. He made ane great building att the Barnes voult height, before his death, intending that building round a court.

He married the eldeſt daughter to the lord Forbes, by whom he

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had two ſons and one daughter. His ſecond ſon dyed a young man. He himſelfe dyed in the ſtrength of his age, a young man; and was buried in the colledge kirk of Seton.

OF THE SECOND SIR JOHN SETON OF BARNES.

This Sir John Seton of Barnes ſucceeded to his father; ane gallant man; likeways, gentleman of the privy chamber to King Charles the Firſt. He did acquire, from Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, land in Irland worth five hundreth pound Sterling a year. The ſaid Sir John was impriſoned, and fyned in a conſiderable ſoume of money, by the then rebells in Scotland, for being with the marqueſs of Montroſs, King Charles the Firſt his generall, by ane ample commiſſion, againſt the Scots rebells, in the year 1646.

He married to his firſt lady, Ogilvy, daughter to the laird of Pourý, Ogilvy; by her, he had one ſon and three daughters. His ſon, called Alexander, married in Irland, ane daughter of ane noble Irish family of Ophuall: dyed without ſucceſſion. His eldeſt daughter, Iſobell, married the laird of Barfoord; the ſecond daughter, Margaret, married to the tutor of Duffus, in Murray; his third daughter, Lilias, married Sir James Ramſay of Benhame, in the Mairns.

To his ſecond marriage, he married the dowager of Killſyth, daughter to lord Fleming, by whom he had no ſucceſſion.

To his third wife, he married the only daughter of Sir John Home

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of Northberwik, by whom he had two ſons, George and Charles, and one daughter, Jean: Charles dyed a young man, ſhortly after his father: his daughter Jean was married to John Hay of Aberlady. His eldeſt ſon, George, yet living, poſſeſſor of the lands of Barnes.

OF ALEXANDER SETON,

FOURTH SON TO LORD GEORGE THE FIFTH.

[He was] ſo named by Queen Mary, who gave to him ane godbairne gift, the lands of Pluſcalie, in Murray. He was ſent by his father when he was young to Rome, finding him of a great ſpirit, intending att that time to make him a churchman. Att Rome, he was bred young in the Roman colledge of the Jeſuites, wher he excelled in learning. He declaimed, not being 16 years of age, ane learned oration of his own compoſing, *De Aſcenſione Domini*, on that feſtivall day, publickly before the Pope, Gregory the 13th, the cardinall, and other prelats preſent, in the pope's chapel in the Vatican, with great applauſe. He was in great eſteem att Rome for his learning, being a great humaniſt in proſe and poecie, Greek and Latine; well verſed in the mathematicks, and had great ſkill in architecture and herauldrie. I was told att Rome, if he had ſtayed ther, it was not doubted but he had been Cardinall.

After he came from Italy, he ſtudied the law in France. Shortly after that he came to Scotland, he made his public leſſon of the law before King James the Sixth, the ſenators of the colledge of juſtice, and advocats preſent, in the chapell royall of Holyroodhouſe, in his

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lawer gown and four nooked cape, as lawers uſe to paſs their tryalls in the univerſities abroad, to the great applauſe of the King and all preſent. After which, he was received by the colledge of juſtice as ane lawer; and ſome years after made lord of the ſeſſion: not many years after that, made preſident of the ſeſſion (the earle of Montroſs being then chancellour); and lord Fyvie of parliament. After the earle of Montroſs his death, he was made lord high chancellour of Scotland.

He acquired the lands of Fyvie, a conſiderable ſalmon fiſhing in Spey, with ſome other lands in Murray; the lordſhip of Dalgatie in Fyfe, with ſome conſiderable lands in the lordſhip of Dumfermeline, and very conſiderable ſuperiorities ther. He acquired the lands of Pinkie, where he built ane noble houſe; brave ſtone dykes about the garden and orchard, with other commendable policie about it.

He married, to his firſt wife, Lady Iſobell Drummond, eldeſt ſiſter to the earle of Perth, and had by her ſeverall ſons, who died young, and four daughters: the eldeſt, called Lady Sophia, married to the lord Fentoun, ſon to the earle of Kellie; the ſecond, Lady Iſobel, married to the earle of Lauderdaill, only ſon to Chancellour Maitland, lord Thirlſtone, whoſe ſon was by King Charles the Second three ſeverall times his majeſtie's commiſſioner for parliaments and conventions in Scotland; and by the ſaid King created Duke of Lauderdaill, marqueſs of March, during his life, whoſe third brother, Charles earle of Lauderdaill, is now living. The third daughter married the earle of Seaforth, by whom ſhe hade no ſons that leaved, but two daughters: the eldeſt married the lord Bairredaill, eldeſt ſon to the earle of Kaithneſs, by whom ſhe had two ſons, who dyed without heirs. To her ſecond huſband, ſhe married the lord Duffus, by whom

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ſhe had noe children that lived. The ſecond daughter married the earle of Ballcarras, heir to the firſt lord Ballcarras, whoſe ſon is now earle of Ballcarras. To the ſecond huſband, ſhe married the laſt earle of Argyle, by whom ſhe had noe children. The Chancellour his fourth daughter married to the laird of Ballcarras, created Lord of parliament by King Charles the Firſt, in anno 1633, whoſe poſterity now flouriſhes, as ſaid is.

The ſaid Lord Chancellor, earle of Dumfermeline, married, to his ſecond wife, Lady Griſell Leſlie, daughter to the earle of Rothes, by whom he had only one daughter, married to the lord Yeſter, mother to this earle of Twedaill now living.

To his third wife, he married Lady Margaret Hay, ſiſter to the ſaid lord Yeſter, by whom he had only ane ſon and ane daughter: his ſon, Charles, ſucceeded him: his daughter, Lady Griſell, a brave lady, lived a good age, but would never marrie, though ſhe had noble ſuitors,—the earle of Sutherland and the lord Lindſay, afterward earle of Crawford.

The firſt Earle of Dumfermeline, lord high chancellour of Scotland, by his Letter-will, left George earle of Winton, his nephew, ſole tutor to his ſone, Charles earle of Dumfermeline, who keeped him and his ſiſter, and their ſervantts, in his houſe, free gratis, all the years of his tutory. Att the expiring whereof, the ſaid George earle of Wintone,—having payed of his estate 30000 merks of portion with his ſiſter, who married the ſaid lord Yeſter, and 30000 merks with his ſiſter, Lady Griſell Seton, who dyed unmarried, which ſhe left to her brother at her death; and at the expiry of the tutory, gave, likeways, to the ſaid Charles earle of Dumfermeline 10000 merks gold of the ſuperplus of his rent, which ſoume he conſigned in the face of the lords of

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ſeſſion, Chancellour Hay being preſent. This the ſaid George earle of Winton did the 4 (?) years he was his tutor, though his mother liferented 20000 merks yearly, with the houſe of Pinky and Dalgaty; yet he left him, at the expyring of the ſaid tutory, the eſtate free of all debt whatſomever, with all his jewells and ſilver plate, which were conſiderable great, with the houſhold furniture, and all other moveables whatſomever.

Alexander earle of Dumfermeline had left to his cuſtody and keeping and government by King James and Queen Ann, when their majeſties went to England, their ſecond ſon, Charles, then not three years of age, whom he keeped in his houſe three years, and carried him into England himſelfe, by land, to the King and Queen's majeſties, well and in health; for which faithfull ſervice the King's majeſtie was thankfull to him.

This Alexander earle of Dumfermline, lord chancellour, dyed in his houſe att Pinkie, in Aprill, 1622, of his age 67 years; and was ſucceeded in his office by Chancellour Hay—Spot. f. 542: and dyed with the regreat of all that knew him, and the love of his countrie: was interred att his buriall place in Dalgaty, the May therafter, with great honour.

OF CHARLES SECOND EARLE OF DUMFERMELINE.

This Charles ſecond earle of Dumfermeline was much att the court of England with King Charles the Firſt, to whom he was gentleman of the bed chamber; and by King Charles the Second made lord privy ſeal, in the which place he dyed.

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He married Lady Marie Douglas, daughter to William earle of Morton, who was knight of the garter. By her he had many children: his eldeſt ſone, Alexander; the ſecond was called Charles, was killed in one of the king's ſhips of warr in the battle againſt the States of Holland; his third ſon, James. His eldeſt daughter, Lady Margaret, never married; his ſecond daughter, Lady Hendrieta, married to the earle of Wigton, to whom ſhe had two ſons, now living. To her ſecond huſband, ſhe married the earle of Crawford, Lindſay, to whom ſhe hath ſeverall children.

This Charles earle of Dumfermeline ſyded with the [Covenanters], and carried a commiſſioun from them to the King.

The ſaid Charles ſecond earle of Dumfermline dyed in anno 1672, in Seton houſe; and was noblie interred att his buriall place in Dalgaty.

OF ALEXANDER THIRD EARLE OF DUMFERMELINE.

This Alexander third earle of Dumfermline dyed att Edinburgh, a young man, a few years after his father; and was noblie interred att his buriall place in Dalgaty.

OF JAMES FOURTH EARLE OF DUMFERMELINE.

This James earle of Dumfermeline, who ſucceeded to his brother, Alexander, after his father's deceaſe, was ſome years ane officer in a Scots regiment, under the States of Holland, where he behaved himſelfe gallantly. Some time after he came home, and married Lady

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Jean Gordon, ſiſter to the marqueſs of Huntly, now duke of Gordon.

This James earle of Dumfermeline was left by his father and brother in conſiderable debt; but, by his vertuous wiſe carriage, hes extricat himſelfe of the greateſt part of that trouble: and by his good and wiſe manadgment, not only preſerves, but improves his eſtate, to his great commendation and honour. This James earle of Dumfermeline is now living.

OF SIR WILLIAM SETON, FIFTH SON TO THE FIFTH GEORGE LORD SETON.

This Sir William Seton, a brave man, was for ſome years chiefe juſtice in the South border of Scotland. After King James was king of England, he was one of his majeſtie's maſter-houſhold, and maſter of the Poſts of Scotland, for both which he had a penſion of King James and King Charles the Firſt.

He married Striveling, daughter to the houſe of Glorat, by whom he had two ſons, William and John: William ſucceeded to his father; John was ane officer in France, in the Scots regiment under Collonell Hepburne, mariſhall de camp in France, wher the ſaid John dyed. The ſaid Sir William had three daughters: his eldeſt daughter married Fairly barron of Bred; the ſecund married Sir John Auchmouty of Goffoord.

This Sir William dyed of 73 years of age, in his houſe att Haddington, anno 1684; and was buried in the colledge kirk of Seton.

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OF SIR WILLIAM SETON, SECOND.

Sir William Seton ſucceeded to the laſt Sir William, his father, to the place of the maſter of the Poſts of Scotland, during his life, for which he had a penſion from the King. He never married; he dyed, of good age, in anno 1662: buried in the colledge kirk of Seton.

NOW FOLLOWES THE POSTERITY OF ROBERT THE FIRST EARLE OF WINTON.

I muſt here ſett down Sir Alexander Seton, third ſon to the ſaid Robert the firſt earle of Winton, by himſelfe, and his poſterity, from his being Earle of Eglingtone, to this year of God, 1687; by reaſon, though he was third brother and had of the houſe of Seton, yet, as Earle of Eglingtone, was oblidged to change his name from Seton to MONTGOMERY, and carrie the armes of the Houſe of Eglingtone, as chiefe of that Family and Clane.

OF SIR ALEXANDER SETON,

THIRD SON TO ROBERT FIRST EARLE OF WINTONE, WHO, SHORTLY AFTER HIS FATHER'S DEATH, WAS EARLE OF EGLINGTONE.

This Alexander earle of Eglingtone was ſent for out of France by his uncle, the earle of Eglingtone, who, having noe heirs of his own body to ſucceed to the Earledome of Eglingtone, diſponed his eſtate freely to this Sir Alexander Seton, his ſiſter's ſon; on whom King

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James the Sixth, after the deceaſe of the ſaid earle of Eglingtone, his uncle, did graciouſly confer (on this Sir Alexander Seton, the ſaid earle's nephew, and heir of his eſtate,) the honours and titles of the Earle of Eglingtone, with the ſame place in parliament as the ancient noble Houſe of Eglingtone did poſſeſs.

This Alexander earle of Eglingtone was much imployed in the warr the time of the Scots and Iriſh rebellions; and bred three of his ſons ſouldiers. In anno 1650, when King Charles the Second came to Scotland, within ane month came a rebellious Engliſh army, commanded by that arche-traitour Oliver Cromwell; att which time, the ſaid King Charles the Second made this Alexander earle of Eglingtone captain of his lifeguard of horse, being ane valiant experimented ſouldier. He was ſurpriſed by ane Engliſh pairty of horſe being in the Weſt of Scotland, and taken priſoner, in anno 1651; ſent firſt to the town of Hull, then to Berwick, where he was priſoner ſeverall years.

He married, to his firſt wife, Lady Ann Livingſton, eldeſt daughter to the earle of Linlithgow, by whom he had fyve ſons and two daughters: Hew, lord Montgomery; Sir Henry, who died without heirs; Sir Alexander, a collonell in Irland, in the Scots army againſt the rebells there—he died in Irland; James, likeways ane collonell in Irland, in theſe warrs, who conquiſhed the barony of Colſfield, which his ſon and heir now poſſeſſes; his fifth ſon, Robert, was firſt a captain in Irland, againſt the ſaid rebells, therafter a collonell of horſe in the rebellious warrs of Britaine.

When King Charles the Second went with a Scots army, in anno 1651, to Worcheſter, he was generall-major of his majeſtie's horſe

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in that unfortunat expedition, and was att that time hurt and taken priſoner; and was many years a priſoner at Hull, and therafter many years a priſoner in the caſtle of Edinburgh, out of which he and the late earle of Kinnoull eſcaped in diſguiſe, in anno 1659, and went to Holland, to the King. He left his heirs ane good eſtate in money.

The eldeſt daughter of this Earle of Eglingtone, Lady Margaret, married the earle of Twedaill, father of this earle of Twedaill now living, to whom ſhe had one ſon that came to perfect age, ſtylled Drumelior: her daughter, Lady Griſall, dyed very young. The ſaid Lady Margaret Montgomery married, to her ſecond huſband, the earle of Glencairne, lord high chancellour of Scotland. The ſecond daughter, Lady Ann, dyed unmarried.

This Earle of Eglingtone married, to his ſecond wife, the Lady Roſs, dowager. He dyed in his houſe att Eglingtone, in the age of 73, in anno 1661.

This noble Earle was a perſon of true honour, generoſity, and loyallty, but, in the beginning of the inteſtine warrs, was much carried on by the Preſbyterian miniſters againſt the King; and in anno 1648, roſe with theſe of his countrie, againſt the Remonſtrators, that engadged for the King.

OF HEUGH LORD MONTGOMERY,

EARLE OF EGLINGTONE.

This Earle of Eglingtone ſucceeded to his father, Alexander earle of Eglingtone. He married, to his firſt wife, Anna Hamilton, eldeſt ſiſter to the then marquiſs of Hamilton, afterwards duke of Hamilton,

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by whom he had only one daughter,—who was married to the earle of Findlater, whoſe land ſhe hath aired.

And to his ſecond wife, he married Lady Mary Leſly, daughter to the earle of Rothes, by whom he had two ſons, Alexander and Francis: Francis married the heir of the earledome of Leven, by whom he had noe children, yet, by that marriage, he poſſeſſes, during his life, the barrony of Inchmartine, in the Carſs of Gowry. He had five daughters: the eldeſt, Lady Mary, was married to the earle of Winton; the ſecond daughter, Margaret, married the earle of Lowdon; the third married Dumbar of Baldums; the fourth married the maſter of Balmerino; the fifth married Sir Alexander Ramſay of Wauchtone.

This Heugh earle of Eglingtone dyed att the houſe of Eglingtone, in anno 1673, and 60th year of his age.

OF THE SECOND ALEXANDER,

EARLE OF EGLINGTONE.

This Alexander earle of Eglingtone ſucceeded to his father, Heugh earle of Eglingtone, being a very young man. He married, in England, Creighton, daughter to the earle of Dumfries, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters. The eldeſt ſone, lord Montgomery, married Lady Cochrane, daughter to the lord Cochrane, ſiſter to this earle of Dundonald.

This Alexander earle of Eglingtone married, to his ſecond wife, ane Engliſh widdow lady, of ane good fortune. He lives conſtantly with her att her houſe in Yorkſhyre, in this preſent year, 1687.

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Here ends the Genealogie of Alexander Earle of Eglintone, third brother to the Houſe of Seton, from the time of his being Earle of Eglingtone to this preſent year, 1687.

OF SIR THOMAS SETON,

FOURTH SON TO ROBERT EARLE OF WINTON.

This Sir Thomas Seton was provyded by his father to the lands of Hollieſtob, now, vulgo, Oliveſtobe. He married Dame Agnes Drummond, daughter to Drummond of Corſkeply, of the family of Perth: by her he had three daughters, of whom, Margaret, the eldeſt, was married to George Seton of Cariſtone; his ſecond daughter, , was married to Major Keith, ſheriff of the Mearns; and Sir Thomas's third daughter, , married Inglis in Edinburgh.

[SETON OF ST GERMAINS.]

Sir John Seton, who was fifth ſon to Robert earle of Winton, gott the lands of St Germains after his brother, Sir Alexander, obtained the earledome of Eglingtone. He married Margaret Kellie, daughter to Mr William Kellie, one of the senators of the colledge of juſtice; he had by her ſeverall ſons: his eldeſt ſon, John, yet living, poſſeſſor of the lands of St Germains. He had four daughters: the eldeſt, Margaret, was married to the laird of Preſton, Hamilton, who dyed without ſucceſſion. To her ſecond huſband, ſhe married

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Ramſay of Idington. His ſecond daughter, Iſobell, dyed unmarried; his third daughter, Jean, was married to Menzies of Coulterais, by whom ſhe had ſeverall ſons and daughters yet living; his fourth daughter dyed a young woman.

The ſaid Sir John dyed in good age, and was buried in the buriall place of Seton.

OF ROBERT THE NINTH LORD SETON, AND SECOND EARLE OF WINTONE.

This Robert earle of Wintone married Lady Jean Maitland, only daughter to Chancellour Maitland, lord Thirliſtoun. He dyed without heirs of his body.

OF GEORGE TENTH LORD SETON, THIRD EARLE OF WINTONE.

This George earle of Wintone ſucceeded to his brother, Robert earle of Wintone. He lived honourablie all his life, and keeped a great houſe at Seton. When King James the Sixth came to Scotland in anno 1617, he entertained him and his whole court a night att his houſe, upon his own charges.

He built the houſe of Wintone, being burnt by the Engliſh of old, and the policy thereof deſtroyed, in anno 1620: He founded and built the great houſe from the foundation, with all the lairge ſtone dykes about the precinct, park, orchard and gardens thereof.

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He built, in anno 1630, two quarters of the houſe of Seton, beginning at Wallace' tower att the eaſt end thereof, which was all burnt by the Engliſh, and continued the building till Jacob's tower, on the north ſyde of the houſe. By reaſon his predeceſſors were great enemies, and very active in the warrs, againſt the Engliſh, the houſe having been three tymes burnt by them, he cauſed carve, in fine ſtone, upon the frontiſpiece of his new building, a crown, ſupported by two roſes and the thriſtell, being the conicenſes of the two kingdomes of Scotland and England; and the embleme, enegmatically, ſignifying the Union of the two kingdomes. Under which embleme he cauſed carve and ſett out in gold letters this verſe :—

UNIO NUNC FATIS, STOQUE CADOQUE TUIS.

He built in Cockainie twelve ſaltpans, wher never any formerly was. He built, to his great charge, ane harbour in the weſt end of Cockainie, which was deſtroyed by a ſtorme in January, anno 1635.

When King Charles the Firſt, in anno 1633, came to Scotland to be crowned, he entertained him a night att his houſe, with all the Engliſh nobility and court, noblie, with ane open houſe to all. Within a month after, att his Majeſtie's returne to England, he entertained the Engliſh nobility, and the King and his whole court, from the Saturday till the Moonday, royallie, att ane open houſe, as formerly; both which entertainments was upon the ſaid Earle his own charges.

In anno 1639, when the Scots rebellion did firſt begine, he left the countrey, and waited on his Majeſtie, King Charles the Firſt; for which, the rebells in Scotland ſequeſtrat from him his eſtate, taking

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from his ſervantts all the keys of his corne and ſalt girnells. Nevertheleſs, he ſtayed conſtantly att the King till the treatie of Pacification, betwixt his Majeſtie and the rebells. Att the ſame time, the rebells did take upon them to uſe a kinde of forfaulture againſt him, and gifted the eſtate, out of their mad and diabolicall diſtraction (in the heat of their cruell and godleſs rebellion), to a gentleman of the name of Elphingſton, of ſmall account, ſtyled . But it was thought, it was for the reall behoofe of that arch, cruell, and bloody traitor the then earle of Argyle, created the firſt Marquiſs of Argyle by King Charles the Firſt, in anno 1641. After which year, the ſaid rebells renewing their rebellion anno 1643, in which rebellion, the ſaid firſt marquiſs of Argyle was ring-leader, promoter, and arch-traitour, in carrieing on of the Scots army which was att the battle of York, in anno 1644; wher the king's army, under the conduct of Prince Rupart, was beat, and did prove the firſt ſtep to King Charles the Firſt's ruine, cruell and unchriſtian murder.

In anno 1643, they did fyne the ſaid George earle of Wintone, att two ſeverall times, in the ſoume of 36 thouſand merks, which he was forced to pay, or have his eſtate ſequeſtrat.

In anno 1645, when the marquiſs of Montroſs, by King Charles the Firſt's commiſſion, was in Scotland, in armes againſt the rebells in Scotland, George lord Seton, ſon to the ſaid earle of Winton, joyned himſelfe to Montroſs, for his Majeſtie's ſervice. And att the fight at Phillip-haugh, Montroſs his forces being defeat, the ſaid Lord George Seton was taken priſoner, and carried, in the winter time, to the Scots army in England, beſiedging the town of Newarke upon Trent; from thence carried back priſoner (having a guard of horſe, both the times, upon his own expenſes) to the then caſtle of St Andrews, where he lay pri-

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ſoner, in hazard of his life, till ſuch time his father payed fourty thouſand pounds Scots; which ſoume, by the rebellious States (as they ſtylled themſelves, the States of Scotland), att that time ſitting in parliament att St Andrews, was diſtribute among their fellow active rebells.

In anno 1648, when James firſt duke of Hamilton went, as generall, with ane rich royall army, lifted and ſent to England by the power of that loyall parliament, for the reliefe of King Charles the Firſt, then priſoner att Cariſbairo caſtle in the Iſle of Wight; the ſaid George earle of Wintone gave, in free gift, to the ſaid James duke of Hamilton, for ordering his equipage for that journey, ane thouſand pound Sterline.

The ſaid George earle of Wintone, did conqueſh two conſiderable feu lands in Longniddrie, hereditarilly: the ane, from Sir George Douglas, in the eaſt end of the ſaid town; the other, from the then laird of Corſterphine. As alſo, he bought, hereditarilly, the teynds of Longniddrie from the then Bothwell, lord Holyroodhouſe. He alſo bought the houſe and lands of Gourleton; the halfe of Ethelſtanfoord, from Sir John Tours, laird of Inverleith, and the other halfe thereof, from Sir Patrick Hepburne of Waughton: which lands he provyded to his eldeſt ſon then living of the 2d marriage, called Sir John Seton, created knight baronet of Scotland by King Charles the Second.

He married, to his firſt lady, Anna Hay, eldeſt daughter to Francis earle of Erroll, by whom he had five ſons and three daughters; of which, three ſons and one daughter dyed young. His eldeſt ſon, Lord George, ſhall be ſpoken of hereafter; his ſecond ſon, Alexander, is yet living. His eldeſt daughter, Lady Margaret Seton, dyed a

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young woman, of 20 years of age, unmarried, in anno 1637; the ſecond daughter, Lady Elizabeth, married to William earle of Mariſhall, with whom, att her marriage, in anno 1637, he gave him in portion fourty thouſand pound Scots. The ſaid earle of Mariſhall had ſeverall ſons, who dyed all young: ſhe herſelf dyed after ſhe was brought to bed of her youngeſt daughter; ſhe dyed of 28 years of age, in anno 1650. The ſaid earle of Mariſhall had, by her, four daughters: the eldeſt, Lady Mary, was married to the lord [of] Hoptone, to whom ſhe had a ſon and a daughter; her ſon, Sir William Hope, yet living. The ſaid lady Marie married, to her 2d huſband, Blackbarrony, to whom ſhe had ſeverall ſons, yet living: ſhe dyed young. His ſecond daughter, Lady Elizabeth, was married to the viſcount of Arbuthnot, by whom ſhe had only ane ſon, who married the daughter of the earle of Sutherland now living,—their 2d daughter married the baron of Lees, Burnet, in the Mairnes. The third daughter, Lady [Iſabell], married, in England, to Sir Edward Turner, a gentleman of five thouſand pound Sterling a year, whoſe father was long Speaker of the low houſe of Parliament in England. The fourth daughter married the lord Bamffe, both yet living, to whome ſhe hath tuo ſons alive, and tuo daughters.

The ſaid George earle of Wintone married, to his ſecond wife, Lady Elizabeth Maxwell, only daughter to the lord Herres, by whom he had ſix ſons: Chriſtopher and Robert, who dyed young; another Chriſtopher, and William, two hopefull young gentlemen—Chriſtopher was a great ſchollar,—who both going to their travells abroad, were caſt away att sea, upon the coaſts of Holland, in anno 1648; his fift ſon, Sir John, of whom ſhall be ſpoken of hereafter; the 6th ſon, Robert, knight baronet of Scotland, ane hopefull young gentleman, and a good ſchollar, dyed young, in anno 1671; buried in the colledge kirk of Seton. By this marriage, he had alſo ſix daughters:

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Lady Ann, who dyed young; Lady Sophia, who dyed young; Lady Iſobell, who married Francis lord Sempill—the ſaid Lord dyed young, without ſucceſſion, and his lady would never marry ſince,—yet living; Lady Ann, married the earle of Terquair, a hopefull young man, by whom ſhe had three ſons: James, who dyed a young man; Charles, att this preſent earle of Tarquaire, a hopefull young man, well travelled abroad, Roman catholick; his third ſon, John, dyed young. Her only daughter, Lady Elizabeth Stewart, a brave hopefull young lady, dyed of 20 years of age. The ſaid Lady Anna, counteſs of Tarquaire, would never marry after her huſband's death. The ſaid George earle of Winton's fifth daughter, Lady Jean, died unmarried; his 6th daughter, Lady Mary Seton, married to the earle of Carnwath, by whom ſhe had one ſon, who died young, and one daughter, Lady Elizabeth, yet liveing. The ſaid counteſs of Carnwath is yet liveing.

This ſaid George earle of Wintone, in anno 1650, when King Charles the Second came to Scotland, from his Majeſtie coming to Leith, wher the Scots army then lay, he waited conſtantly upon his Majeſtie; and after that the Scots army was routed at Dumbar, went over with his Majeſtie to Dumfermeline, and did attend conſtantly upon him ther, and att St Johnſtoun, till the month of November, 1650, being in great eſteem and favour with his Majeſtie. He had his permiſſion to goe to his own houſe in Eaſt Lothian (in which houſe and lands, many of the Engliſh army and officers did quarter themſelves, to his loſs of that year's rent), the better to prepare himſelfe, to have the honour to be preſent att his Majeſtie's coronation, which was ſolemnized in Scoon the 1ſt of January, 1651. He fell ſick in the beginning of December, and dyed the 17th day thereof, anno 1650, of his age 65; and was buried in his burſall place of Seton.

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OF GEORGE LORD SETON.

This George lord Seton, eldeſt ſon to George the third earle of Winton, married Lady Hendrieta Gordon, daughter to the marquiſs of Huntley, by whom he had only four ſons: George; Alexander, who dyed a young man; Chriſtopher, yet alive; Francis, who dyed a child of tuo years old.

This George lord Seton being with the marquiſs of Montroſs att the fight of Philliphaugh, was taken priſoner, as is fully related in the preceeding Life of his father. He dyed att Seton, in June, 1648, two years before his father; of his age, 35: interred in his buriall place att Seton. And he was fined in a conſiderable ſoum for being with Montroſs. *Vide* Act 7. P. 3. Seſs. 6. anno 1647, conjoyned with Act 6. anno [16]46.

OF SIR ALEXANDER SETON,

SECOND SON TO GEORGE THE THIRD EARLE OF WINTON, NOW VISCOUNT OF KINGSTON.

This Sir Alexander Seton is of the ſaid George earle of Winton his firſt marriage, with Lady Anna Hay, daughter to Francis earle of Erroll.

This Sir Alexander Seton, in anno 1633, when King Charles the Firſt came to Seton, being then not 12 years of age, he wellcomed the King, with ane Latine oration, att the iron gate of Seton; wher his Majeſtie ſatt in state, all the Engliſh nobility ſitting round about

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him. The ſaid Sir Alexander being attended with his ſchoolmaſter, with a pedagogue, and other four Maſters of Art; all grave learned men, cled in fyne black cloath, and cloaks lined through with pan velvet; the ground being covered a great way from the throne with carpet: Wher, after due reverence thrice made to his Majeſtie by the ſaid Sir Alexander and his maſters, the ſaid Sir Alexander did deliver his oratione boldly, with a geſture ſuitable to the purpoſe, for which he had the applauſe of his Majeſtie, and all preſent; and, before he roſe from his knees, his Majeſtie did him the honour to knight him, and ſaid to him, "Now, Sir Alexander, ſee this doe not ſpoill your ſchooll; by appearance, you will be a ſchollar." The ſaid Sir Alexander boldly anſwered, "No, pleaſe your Majeſtie, it ſhall not." Immediately after the King went from Scotland, the ſaid Sir Alexander returned to ſchooll, and ſtudied humanity three years thereafter, with more alacrity and aſſiduity than formerly, by reaſon of his promiſe to the King.

In anno 1636, the ſaid Sir Alexander was ſent to France by his father; and he, not acquainting his father, immediately went to the colledge of La Fleſh, of the Jeſuits, wher he ſtudied two years his philoſophie; defended his theſiſs publickly in the ſaid colledge from 10 to halfe 12 in the forenoon, and two till half four in the afternoon, he, and another fyne gentleman of quality, having a throne layed with carpets, erected for them, in the ſchool, with a cover of crimſon taffity above their heads, and courtanes drawen about them. Which theſiſs were printed in whyte ſatine, with the full armes of the Houſe of Seton, with ane oration dedicatory on the head of them; he ſent them home to my Lord, his father, being dedicat to him.

After which, he went to Italy, wher he ſtayed a year; imbarqued

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att Leghorne, in a great Engliſh veſſel, and landed att Alicant, in the kingdome of Vallantia, in Spaine, and went to the court at Madrid, wher he ſtayed ſeven months. From Spaine, he imbarqued at St Sebaſtian, and landed att Rotchell, in France, in June therafter, having been ſix dayes att ſea; then travelled, all that ſummer, through the moſt pairt of France. Came home by the Court of England, in anno 1640; from which, King Charles the Firſt (having impriſoned in the Tower the lord Lowdon, and the other Scots commiſſioners in the ſhirriffes of London their houſes, who was ſent from the rebellious pretended Eſtates of Scotland to the King) ſent the ſaid Sir Alexander with letters to the marquiſs of Huntley, earle of Nidſdaill, his own father, and others his loyall ſubjects, to be carefull of themſelves, leaſt they ſhould be in danger, for impriſoning the ſaids rebellious commiſſioners; ordering the ſecretary, Sir Hendry Vain, to give him ane ample poſt-warrand, with an order to Sir Thomas Earle, then governour of Berwick, to preſs a ſhip or bark for him for Scotland, if ſo he deſired; which order was written by the Secretary his own hand.

In anno 1643, being troubled in Scotland to ſubſcryve the Scots rebellious Covenant, to evite the ſamyn, was neceſſitat to go to Holland: having, for that cauſe, been from his father's houſe, and in Holland, 8 months, thinking in that time the rebellious fury would be abated againſt him; yet, att his returne, they continued their perſecution, in urging his ſubſcription to the rebellious Covenant: The which he abſolutely refuſing, they, by the order of the rebellious Church Aſſembly, did, in Tranent church, the October therafter, by the mouth of Mr Robert Ballcanquaill, miniſter therof, at ane time, excommunicat the ſaid Sir Alexander,—the Counteſs of Winton, his mother in law,—the Lady Seton, his ſiſter in law.

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After which, the ſaid Sir Alexander was forced to flee, and goe to France, by ſea, in the winter time, who was twiſe in hazard of being caſt away in that voyage, not daring to goe through England, for the Scots rebellious army lying all over the north of England, he was forced to go to France. And in France, after Charles the Second, then Prince of Wales, came there, did conſtantly attend him till the letter end of the year 1647. When, upon ane occaſion, he went to London, from whence he ſhortly received [orders] to returne to France; bought ther three gallant horſes, reſolving to preſent them to the Prince of Wales. In the time of his ſtay in England, was frequently with King Charles the Firſt, at Hamptoun Court. The King, thinking himſelfe not ſecure, was advyſed to eſcape out of their hands, incognito, to the Iſle of Weight; to the which place the ſaid Sir Alexander was the firſt that went to him, reſolving to receave his commands for his Queen and the Prince of Wales, before his returne to France, as the King had ordered him four dayes before he went to the Iſle of Weight. From thence, his Majeſtie did ſend him with letters to his Queen and the Prince of Wales, to France. By fortune, there was, in the time, a Scots veſſel, the maſter being of his acquaintance, bound for France. His Majeſtie, for his and the ſhip's ſecurity, did give him a writt, ſuperſcrived by himſelf, wherin he owns him as his ſervantt ſent in that ſhip by his order for France, deſiring noe Dunkirker, nor any other, to molleſt him, the ſaid ſhip, or his ſhip goods. The which wryte, written in French, he has ſtill. Receaving his majeſtie's letters, with a ſecret verball commiſſion to the Queen, commanding him particularly as a ſecret to reveal it to none but the Queen herſelfe; which was, That he was aſſured, in the beginning of the next ſummer, 1648, there would be ane conſiderable Scots army for his reliefe in England. This he did not writt, only ſhew in his letter I had ſomething to imparte to her, which he

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would not writt. Which after her Majeſtie had read, [ſhe] called for him, being in her bed-chamber, deſiring to know what he had to impairt; which I did. She ſaid, "I wiſh it may be ſo." This commiſſion he never revealed during the King's life. After he had receaved the King's command, as ſaid is, he was the third day att St Germains, wher the Queen and Prince were, wher he ſtayed two days; and after the receipt of their letters, delivered them to the King in the Iſle of Weight the 12th day thereafter, being the 20th day of December, the ſaid year.

The ſaid Sir Alexander, laying to heart the commiſſion his Majeſtie gave him to the Queen, chainged his reſolution for France; came to Scotland with his horſes, reſolving to ingadge in that Scots army, when levied, for the King's reliefe; and was ane leutenant collonell of horſe in that unfortunat army.

In anno 1650, when King Charles the Second came to Scotland, he conſtantly attended him; and, in anno 1651, the fifth day after his Majeſtie's coronation att Scoon, he was graciouſly pleaſed to grant to the ſaid Sir Alexander, for his loyallty, pains-taking, and ſervices done to his Majeſtie's father, of bleſſed memory, and himſelfe, a patent with the title of honour of Viſcount, being the firſt title of honour he gave to any, after his coronation, not having made a knight before that time.

His Majeſtie being informed that his father had left him Tutor teſtamentar to his grandchild, this earle of Wintone, now living; for the love and reſpect his Majeſtie graciouſly carried to the memory of the ſaid Earle, and well underſtanding of his houſe, commanded him to look to and be carefull of all affairs of that family, which I

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did faithfully performe five full years, to my great trouble and expence.

The ſaid Viſcount of Kingſton, in anno 1666, with the earle of Wintone, now living, had the command of the ſhire of Eaſt Lothian, and was at the fight of Pentland hills, in the king's army, under the command of Generall Dallyell; wher the army of the Weſt countrey rebells was defeat. In anno 1678, he was with his majeſtie's militia troop in the Weſt countrey, upon his own expence, with the king's forces—to ſtop any riſing of the Weſt countrey rebells—under the command of the earle of Linlithgow, then major generall of his majeſtie's forces therein. Anno 1679, was ordered by his majeſtie's counſell to have the command of the ſhire of Eaſt Lothian—againſt the army of Weſt countrey rebells—under the command of the Duke of Monmouth, generall of 14000 men of his majeſtie's forces, att Bothwell bridge, upon his own proper charges; where the rebell army was totally defeat. The ſaid Viſcount Kingſton had the command of the militia troup of Eaſt Lothian 14 years.

The ſaid Sir Alexander married, to his firſt wife, Mrs Jean Fletcher, daughter to Sir George Fletcher, gentleman of the privy chamber in ordinary to King Charles the Firſt, and in good eſteem with him, who was niece to the lord Innerpeafer, ſenator of the colledge of juſtice; by whom he had only one daughter,—was married to the lord Mordingtone.

To his ſecond wife, he had Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas of Whittingame, by whom he had ſeven ſons and three daughters: the eldeſt, Charles, dyed a young man; George, after he had been ſome years a captain of Douglas' regiment, in

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France, dyed a young man; Alexander, a great ſchollar, dyed a young man; Archibald, yet living; John, dyed of nine years old; James, att preſent in England, enſigne in a Scots regiment, under the command of Collonell Buchan. His eldeſt daughter, Iſobell, of that marriage, dyed of eighteen years of age; Barbara of ſixteen years of age; Elizabeth yet living.

The ſaid Viſcount married to his third wife, Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter to the firſt lord Belhaven, by whom no children.

To his fourth wife, he married Lady Margaret Douglas, ſiſter to the marquiſs of Douglas, and ſiſter to the earle of Forfar. The ſaid Viſcount of Kingſton and his Lady, Lady Margaret Douglas, are att preſent living.

OF SIR JOHN SETON, KNIGHT BARONET,

OF GARLETOUN.

This Sir John Seton was the fourth ſon of George the third earle of Winton, of the ſecond marriage, with Elizabeth Maxwell, daughter to the lord Herries; who got the lands of Garletoun and Ethanſtanfoord, which his father did acquire. This Ethanſtanfoord, ſo called from the Engliſh and Saxon king Ethanſtanus, at which the king of Scotland did overcome in battle the ſaid Ethanſtanus: Near to which place, as our Scots ſtory relaits, the St Andrew's Croſs did appear to the Scots king and his army, which was thens called the place of Miracle, now, vulgo and corrupt, Martle.

The ſaid Sir John Seton married Chriſtian Home, daughter to Sir

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John Home of Renton, whoſe lady was Margaret Stewart, daughter to Sir John Stewart, prior of Coldinghame, ſecond ſon to Francis Stewart laſt earle of Bothwell; who was ſon to the lord prior of Coldinghame; who was naturall ſon to King James the Fifth. This Sir John Seton had by his lady ſix ſons, George, John, Robert, Alexander, Chriſtopher, and Charles, which two laſt dyed young; [and] four daughters: Margaret, who, after four years bred in a Nunrie in Paris, dyed in France a young woman; Chriſtian, yet liveing; Elizabeth and Iſobell dyed young.

This ſaid Sir John was a vertuous man; much given to policie; ane improver of his fortune. He died in anno 1686, of his age 47 years. He was buried at Ethanſtanfoord church.

OF SIR GEORGE SETON, KNIGHT BARONET, OF GARLETOUN.

This Sir George, eldeſt ſon to the ſaid Sir John Seton of Garletoun, went young abroad; he is well travelled in Flanders, France, Italy, Germany, Bohemia, and England. He married Wauchop, daughter to the laird of Niddrie-Wauchop, who is at preſent liveing.

OF GEORGE THE ELEVENTH LORD SETON, AND SEVENTH LORD OF THE NAME OF GEORGE, AND THE FOURTH EARLE OF WINTON, NOW LIVING.

This George earle of Winton ſucceeded to his grandfather, George earle of Winton, when he was abroad in his travells in France,

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a young man. He was in the king of France his army at the ſiedge of Bizantium, in the county of Burgundy. After he came home by England, his Majeſtie made him a privy counſellour, and gave him a commiſſion to command the regiment of foot in Eaſt Lothian.

In anno 1666, he was ordered to command the ſhyre of Eaſt Lothian—to goe againſt the rebells att Pentland hills—under the command of Generall Dallyell; where they were defeat.

In anno 1679, he went with his regiment, upon his own charges, with all his vaſſalls in noble equipage, in his majeſtie's army of 14000 men, commanded by the duke of Monmouth, generall thereof, to Bothwell bridge, againſt the army of the Weſt country rebells; att which place, the ſaid rebells were totally defeat. After he came home to his houſe att Seton, gave ane ſplendid royall treat to the duke of Monmouth, generall, and all his officers, Scots and Engliſh; who was naturall ſon to King Charles the Second, with whom he was in great favour att that time; whoſe wife is dutches of Balcleugh, now living, couſigne german, by the mother ſide, to this Earle his father.

Att the death of the duke of Lauderdaill, ſhirrife of Eaſt Lothian, his Majeſty was pleaſed to beſtow that place upon the ſaid earle of Winton.

In anno 1685, he was with his regiment, upon his own expenſe, with his vaſſalls, in the Weſt countrey, in the expedition againſt the rebellion of the laſt earle of Argyle: was with the king's army under the command of the earle of Dumbarton, generall. After whoſe defeat the ſaid earle of Argyle was given in cuſtody and keeping to

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the earle of Winton, who ſent him priſoner to the caſtle of Edinburgh.

The ſame year, 1685, the duke of Queenſberry being commiſſioner to this King James the Seventh for his parliament in Scotland, did, by his majeſtie's commiſſioun, ſerve the ſaid commiſſioner, as great maſter-houſhold of his majeſtie's familie in Scotland. Which place his predeceſſors had: Lord John, in King James the Firſt's time; as alſo Lord George, the fifth of that name, had during all the time of Queen Marie's reigne. Which office of great maſter-houſhold, by reaſon of the ſaid Lord George the fifth his great troubles for Queen Marie, and long baniſhment for his loyall ſervice to her, was, in the interim, till King James the Seventh, exerciſed by the earles of Argyle.

This Earle of Wintoun has built a new harbour be eaſt Cockannie, called, for diſtinction of the weſt harbour, Port-Seton.

This George earle of Winton married Lady Mary Montgomery, daughter to Heugh earle of Eglingtone, and eldeſt ſiſter daughter of the earle of Rothes, lord high chancellour of Scotland, by whom he had only one daughter, Lady Mary Seton, who dyed a child of three years of age. The ſaid George earle of Winton is now living in this preſent year of God, 1687 years.

END OF THE CONTINUATION.

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NOTES.

PHILLIP SEYTOUN—P. 17.—The two charters granted by William the First to this Philip and his successor, Alexander, are both printed in Dr McKenzie's Lives of Scottish Writers. And it is fortunate that these ancient documents, so material to the early history of the family of Seton, have likewise been transcribed by the author of the *Diplomata Scotiæ*, and that the transcripts are still preserved, being now in the possession of Mr Dillon, one of the members of the Maitland Club. To these Mr Anderson has affixed the following Note:—

"Sept. 24, 1701. I copied these two charters from the originals at Seton, by the noble courtesy of the Earl of Winton."

The charter to Philip, given above, has been collated with the former of these transcripts—the latter, to Alexander, is inserted below.

Lord Kingston adds, that Philip "married Helen, daughter to the earle of Marche."

ALEXANDER SEYTOUN, first of that name—Ibid.—The following is the copy of the charter he obtained from King William, above alluded to:—

Willielmus Dei gratia rex Scotorum episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, prepositis, ministris, et omnibus probis hominibus terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, salutem. Sciatis presentes et futuri me concessisse, et hac carta mea confirmasse, Alexandro, filio Philipi de Setune, terram quæ fuit Philipi, patris sui, scilicet, Setune et Wintune et Wincelburg, tenendam sibi et hæredibus suis de me et hæredibus meis in feodo et hæreditate; in boscho et plano, in terris et aquis, in pratis et pascuis, in moris et maresiis, in stagnis et molendinis, per rectas universas prædictarum terrarum, et cum omnibus aliis ad præfatas terras juste pertinentibus; cum socca et sacca, cum Tol et Them, et infangan thef, cum furca et fossa: libere et quiete, plenarie et honorifice, per servitium unius militis, sicut carta mea patri suo, inde facta testatur. Testibus, Hugone cancellario meo, Willielmo de Morvill constabulario, Roberto de

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Quincy, Alano filio Walteri dapifero, Philippo [Valoines?] camerario, Henrico de Quincy, Willielmo de Haia, Johanne de Hasting, Roberto de Berkely, Davide de Haia, Willielmo Flandrense, Herberto Marescallo. Apud Forfar, xvj Junij.

He "married Jean, daughter to Walter Barclay, chamberlain to King William."—*Addition* by Lord Kingston.

BARTINE SEYTOUN—P. 18.—This is probably a corruption of the name Bartholomew—in Lord Kingston's transcript it is written 'Bartime.' Nothing corroborative of his existence seems to have been discovered. According to the above authority, he "married Margaret, daughter to William Cummin, great justice" of Scotland.

ADAME SEYTOUN—Ibid.—It would seem to be doubtful, however, whether this Adame's name was not Alexander. Yet Sir Robert Sibbald quotes a charter by the Earl of Winchester to Adame de Seton, anno 1246, "De maritagio heredis Alani de Fauside."—*Hist. of Fife*, p. 369.

Alexander de Seton is a witness to a confirmation of the charter of the burgh of Glasgow by Alexander II. Nov. 22, 1225,—"Deo & Sancto Kentigerno, et Waltero episcopo Glasguensi, et singulis episcopis, eius successoribus ut burgum, habeant apud Glasgue; cum foro die Jonis," &c. "Sicut carta domini regis Willielmi, patris nostri, inde facta Jocelino, quondam episcopo Glasguensi, testatur. Testibus Waltero Olifard justiciario Laudon., Henrico de Bayllioł camerario, Johanne de Makeswell vicecom. de Rokesburg, Henrico Marescallo, Alex. de Seton, Rob. de Sancto Claro, Willo. de Hertesheued vicecom. de Lanarc. Apud Cadihou, xxij Nouembris, anno regni nostri undecimo."—*Cartularium Glasguense.*

CHRISTELL SEYTOUN, the third of that name—P. 19.—Modern genealogists, with great probability, seem to hold the several notices of all the three Christells mentioned here as relating to one and the same individual, namely, that Sir Christopher Seton who lent so early and efficient aid to the founder of the latter Scottish dynasty in his arduous enterprise to possess himself of the desolated throne. Though doubtless unable wholly to reject the fabulous incrustations of the family annals, it must nevertheless be allowed that our author has shown little inclination to countenance the improbable multiplicity of representatives which crowd the early part of the pedigree of the House of Seton, or to complete his labours by recording the details of their imaginary biography—many of which we see were still available at the distance of more than a century after

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his time. For, from such authority, it is stated by the noble Continuator, that the first Christell Seton "married Mauld Percie, daughter to Ingrahame Percie"—the second, "Agnes, daughter to Patrick Earle of Marche." Of the marriage of the undoubted Sir Christopher there could indeed be no uncertainty.

For the subjoined particulars regarding Christell's Chapel at Dumfries the reader is indebted to the courtesy of Mr Kirkpatrick Sharpe, as well as for other interesting notices which follow here :—

"The remains of this chapel were overthrown in the year 1715, to defend Dumfries from the Chevalier's army—*vide* Rae's History of the Rebellion. Many of the stones, but all without ornaments, are still to be discerned in the neighbouring *dykes*. The site of the chapel was used, for many years, as a place of interment for criminals hanged at Dumfries."

ALEXANDER SEYTOUN, the ferd of that name—P. 27.—A like uncertainty appears to exist in the history of the three immediate successors of Sir Christopher as himself; and the importance of the error seemed sufficient to induce the eminent Lord Hailes to write a dissertation expressly on the subject—concluding that the notices of all the three refer to "one and the same person, the son of Sir Christopher Seton and Christian Bruce." But it is not undoubted that Alexander who succeeded to Sir Christopher was his *son*. The allusion to the marriage of but one of the Alexanders in the statement of Sir Richard Maitland, it will be perceived, so far favours the hypothesis of Lord Hailes.

Lord Kingston only adds that the first Alexander "married Isobell, daughter to Duncan Earle of Fyffe,"—leaving the marriage of the third unaccounted for.

Dr M^c^Kenzie alludes to a charter by Robert I. in the 18th year of his reign, in favour of Sir Alexander Seton, successor to Sir Christopher, granting to the "Town of Seaton the liberty of having a weekly market every Lord's day after Mass," which would seem very clearly to illustrate the origin of these institutions. The merchants exposed their wares in booths by the church, if not occasionally under the roof itself; and the exactions on the sales of commodities belonged to the clergy, whose presence, and the sanctity of the place, would no doubt tend to the preservation of order and decorum. The almost invariable disposition of parochial churches, not in the centre, but close by the northern boundaries of their enclosures, has probably originated with a view to the better accommodation of those assembled on such occasions, and that the building might afford them its protection from the chilly blasts of a rigorous climate. Instances of the people's adherence to the ancient locality of

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their commercial intercourse existed even in the present century, if indeed it be yet wholly discontinued.

SEYTOUN OF PARBROTH—P. 24.—Parbroth appears to be situated on the north side of the shire of Fife; the house was ruinous, and the estate had been alienated from the Setons at the beginning of the last century.—*Hist. of Fife*, 409.

Mr David Seytoun, of this family, who figures so interestingly in the presence of the knightly leader of Flowdon field, occurs, indeed something remarkably, in company with his two opponents, in attesting an Instrument of resignation, April 14, 1497—" Terrarum de le Scroggys [jacentium infra vicecomitatum de Peblis] ad altare Sanctorum Stephanj et Laurentij, martyrum, in ecclesia metropolitana Glasguensi. Acta erant hæc in hospitio præfati reverendissimi patris, infra oppidum de Edinburgh. . . . præsentibus ibidem. . . . viris magistris David Cunynghame præposito de Hamiltoun, David Setoun rectore de Fethercarne, Riccardo Lauson, Jacobo Henrison clericis. . . . testibus ad præmissa. . . ."—*Cart. Glasg.*

Mr James Henderson of Fordel, the person alluded to here, was Lord Advocate, and also Justice-Clerk, 1494—1507.—*Hist. of Fife*, 262. But the 'proces' mentioned above probably occurred before the year 1505.—*See* BAL. *An.* I. 227. —Lawson seems to have been ancestor of the Lawsons of Cairnmuir.

David Seton of Parbroth was Comptroller of the Scottish revenue, 1589—1595. —*Hist. of Fife*, 262.

SEYTOUN OF LAUTHRYSK—P. 25.—Lathrisk is likewise in Fife, near the Eden, and is thus noticed by Balfour:—" In the village of Kettle is the parish church, formerly seated at Lathrisk, belonging to the priory of St Andrews. West of this is Lathrisk, an old house with gardens and enclosures, the seat of Mr Patrick Seaton, a cadet of the Earl of Winton: a predecessor of his got these lands by marrying the heiress, of the same name with the lands,—Lathrisk."

LORD WILLIAME—P. 27.—The family of Herdmanston, a daughter of which this Lord married, appears to have succeeded to the peerage of Sinclair in the middle of the seventeenth century. About which time, the latter family seem to have been connected with the city of Glasgow:—" Dame Margaret Cockburne, Ladie Sinckelair, w^t^ in the bur^t^ of Glasgow y^e^ tyme of her deceis, deceissit on y^e^ last day of Junij 1657 yeiris." She nominates, &c. Henrie Sinckelair her lawful son only executor, &c.—Probate of her Will, Oct. 3, 1657. *Com. of Glas.* " Elisoun Cobroune Ladie Sinklar" appears October, 1633.—*Ibid.* But this is certainly an error in the name of the same person.

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THE preistis chalmeris now in Seytoun—P. 29.—"These chambers are said to have been near the garden wall, on the north side: some remains of buildings are still to be seen, but apparently not so ancient as the 'chalmeris' mentioned here.—*Com.* by Mr K. Sharpe.

HOUSIS OF HUNTLIE, &c.—Ibid.—To these Lord Kingston adds this notice of the family of Sutherland:—

"OF THE EARLES OF SUTHERLAND.

The Earledome of Sutherland, because failyeing of heirs maill, the second brother of the earle of Huntley married the heretrix of Sutherland—of whom this Earle of Sutherland, now living, is descended, being the fifth Earl from that man who married the heretrix,—who did gett the place of the Earles of Sutherland, though he retained his own name of Gordon, which surname they keep to this day."

LORD GEORGE, the first of that name—P. 32.—Georgio domino Ceton is a witness in Carta Jacobi 3ti regis de civitate, baronia, et regalitate de Glasgow, A. D. 1476.—*Cart. Glasg.*

LORD GEORGE the secund of that name—P. 34.—"George, 2d of that name, 4th Lord Setoun, son of George the master of Setoun, succeeded his grandfather in the lordship of Setoun. As he was in his voiage to France, he was taken by the Dunkirkers, and spoiled of his goods; for the which, to be revainged, he caused outrick a great ship, which was called the Eagle, upon his own expencess,—of a considerable burden, as appears by the streamers and flags, which are yet to be seen in the house of Setoun. They are of rid silk: on the flage are the armes of Setoun, and on the other sid a Circle interlassed with a Triangle, in Gold, with this word, INDISSOLUBILE; the streamers are also of ride silk, semé of Crescents of Gold, with a Hand issueing out of a cloud brandishing a sword, with these words, HAZARD YIT FORDWARD; and below that a Dragon, Vert, spouting out fire behind and before. He keept this ship at sea against the Dunkirkers for severall years. He married Margaret Campbell, eldest daughter to Collin Earle of Argyll."—NISBET'S *Gen. Col.* MS. Ad. Lib.

THIS Lord George tuk the armes of Buchane, &c.—P. 36.—The family of Seton's assuming the arms of Buchan is thus alluded to in an introductory sketch to a history of the Cumings of Ernsyde, written in 1622—*penes* Dr W. Cumin,

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Glasgow;—and though mistaking the motive of such assumption, the statement is yet curious, and corroborative of the fact:—

"Being also requisitt to vnderstand y^e^ reasone why y^e^ Lord Seattoune, now E: of Wintone, weareth y^e^ six Bear sheawes—thrie in everie cros of his bagge I being in the palace of Seattoune, ffamilliar w^t^ my old Lord, demandat at his Lo: for what cause the Hous of Seattoune weare y^e^ Cumings' armes in y^t^ manet? My Lord answered me, y^t^ his predicessors gatt the lands and lordship of Troup, in Buchan, fra y^e^ Earle of Buchane, Cuming; Soe, as ane tockin of perpetuall band of freindship, y^e^ Lo: Seattoune, att y^t^ time, adioyned y^e^ six Sheawes to his own armes, q^lk^ remaines w^t^ y^t^ Hous, as memorie of auld kyndnes, and not y^t^ y^e^ lands wes gevin be alliena^e^ne to tack any pairt of y^e^ Cumings' armes: and soe, if auld love & kyndnes should be respected, it is ane great motive and occasione to profes a good will and frindship to remaine betwixt the said Surnames."

Lord George, the ferd of that name—P. 41.—The Logans of Restalrig, one of whom married a daughter of this Lord Seton, were not less illustrious from their connections and ancient descent than they became conspicuous by the political intrigues and fate of an after representative. Of that strange historical enigma, the Gowrie conspiracy, Wodrow relates the following singular particulars—*Life of Mr John Malcom, Minister at Perth*, MS. Having stated the sentiments of English writers as to this affair, he adds:—

"If I may mix in any thing of my own, after so many authorities, let me add a verbal account of this matter, which I have from an old minister (my own worthy father—but this needs not be copyed), upon whose part, in the relation, I can fully depend, who was at the old house, where the Earle of Gowrie was killed, a little after the Restoration; and met there with an aged grave countryman, who had been present on the 5 of August, 1600, being then one of the Earle's servants. He showed my informer the room from quhich the King knocked down, and Ramsay and another came up, and his master, the Earle, was killed. What passed above he could not tell; but neither he, nor any in the house, observed any disorder about the Earle that day: but he well minded, that the King's coming was a perfect surprise to them all,—a servant of the Earle of Gowrie's being married that day, and the wedding dinner being in the Earle's house. When the King came, the Earle most lovingly welcomed him, and told him, He did not expect to see him that day. The King said, He was come from the hunting, and would take a share of the Bride's dinner: every thing passed in the greatest pleasantry, till after dinner, the King desired the Earle to go to an upper room with him, quhich they did in the most freindly way. The old man told all this with tears trickling down his cheeks, 60 and mo years after, being now near 90, but very firm in his health, judgment, and memory. My

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informer asked him, what was then said about it. The old man answered, He heard it reported that the King was jealouse of his master; and the occasion of jealousy, as reported to him, was this: Some time after the Earle's return from travell, he went to Court, and the King made very much of him—his master, he said, was one of the handsomest, loveliest men ever he set his eyes upon. Some time after, the King and Queen being together, he asked her whom she thought to be the handsomest man she knew? The Queen replied, His Majesty. Well, said the King, I believe you think so; but next to me, whom think you the properest man in Scotland? The Queen said, She saw none more handsome than the young Earle of Gowrie. After that the King took up a jealousy.

"My informer said, the old man's relation was so simple and natural, and with so much affection, that he could not but give him credit. Upon the whole, I hope the Earle's, and much more the Queen's character, will save them from the imputations of guilt and jealousy, quhich sometimes rises on very trifling grounds, and is as the rage of a man."

Lord Kingston adds,—"This Lord is marked among the Lords of Session in the Sederunt 15 November, 1544."

MARIE SEYTOUN.—P. 42.—With the Letters of Lady Margaret Burnet, lately published, there is printed a letter in French, signed "Marie de Seton," which seems popularly to have been ascribed to Lady Mary Seton, "one of the four Maries who waited upon Queen Marie of Scotland;" but which the Editor supposes rather to have been written by Marie Pieris, the second wife of George fourth Lord Seton, her mother. Mary the daughter of Lord Seton, by the above Lady, whose name is omitted in the *Peerage*, was probably about an age with the Queen, and it must be allowed her connections and circumstances give her the fairest claim imaginable to the honour of one of these celebrated Ladies. As regards the letter alluded to, the uncertainty of the writer is no doubt greatly increased by the want of the year in which it was written; yet it may be remarked, that at that time it was surely far from usual for ladies, of whatever degree, to subscribe the names or titles of their husbands.

LORD GEORGE, the fyft of that name—Pp. 43, 45.—Lord Seton seems throughout entirely to have espoused the cause of the hapless Mary, but could not, of course, altogether escape imputation.

"The 21. February, [1571], the Cecretar left his ludgeing of the Castell, and was conveyed as a Prince, be the Lord Seatoun, first to the place of Seatoun, and thairefter to Lethingtoun. And sua, the grittest enemie to the King, and to his authority, yea, to God and his Word, takes the protectioune of him that wald be sene grit friend to both."—BALLANTYNE'S *Journal*, MS.

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"When the Lord Seton, about 1555, was Provost of Edinburgh, there was an uproar in it, and two of the bailyies came out to their Provost at Seton, and he finding they were accessary to the conspiracy, he imprisoned them in the Pit of Seton (a place I have seen), which was a dreadful contumely; and rode in presently to Edinburgh, and appeased and choakt the commotion."—LORD FOUNTAINHALL'S MSS. Adv. Lib. Balfour, who is more picturesquely circumstantial, seems to place this in 1558. *An.* I. 310.

"THERE is a curious picture of this Lord and his children, abominably engraved in Pinkerton. Lord Somerville had one, *original*, done on wood—Mr Hay of Drummelzier has *another*, on canvass. I never saw Lord Somerville's, but Mr Hay's is extremely well painted, and very old—though such pictures, on wood, are generally the most genuine. I think Mr Hay's as old as the time; but not having seen both *originals*, one cannot be positive as to priority.—Some account of the dispersion of the pictures at Seton is given by Grose. Mr Hay of Drummelzier has a great many portraits that, I am persuaded, came from Seton."—*Com.* by Mr K. Sharpe.

BATTLE OF LANGSYDE—P. 56.—The subjoined particulars, from WODROW's *Life of Robert Campbell of Kinyeancleugh*, MS. possess some interest in relation to the Field of Langside, and are still more curious as regards the individuals to whom they particularly refer.

"*A remarkable Passage about Kinyeancleugh, the night before the* BATTAILL OF LANGSIDE, June 13. 1568.

"The next thing I meet with concerning him is at the time of the battaile of Langside, upon quhich indeed the fate of the Reformation in Scotland did in a great measure hang. Had the Queen and the party who gathered to her after her escape, defeat the Regent and his army, inferior to them in numbers, it's very probable Popery had again been re-setled in this land. At this time, and no wonder, the whole praying Christians in the West of Scotland, and other places, who knew the choak things stood in, wer giving themselves to prayer; and many of them, particularly Mr Campbell, wer endued with a singular measure of the spirit of supplication: and it was agreeable to God's kind methods with his people in their straits, that he should vouchsafe answers of prayer to some who could bear, and especially stood in need of them; and this was done to Kinyeancleuch.

"I am well informed by a worthy and learned minister, whose business led him to have some concern in that family, and who hath seen their papers, That the following account is handed down in that family to this time, and their papers vouch it; and I may give it as that may be depended on. Mr Campbell,

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when he heard of the Queen's escape, and the Regent's coming to Glasgow, came in company with the Gentlemen of Air, and as many of their followers as they could bring. The good Regent had a great value for Mr Campbell, and knew his courage and piety now for 10 years, or more. When the Queen's forces came from Hamiltoun, on their way to Dumbarton, and encamped at Langsyde hill, the Regent and his officers, lying at Glasgow, resolved to attack them while in the open country, and before they reached the castle and the hills. When Kinyeancleugh knew of the resolution upon the 12 of May, 1658, the day before the scuffle, he spent some time in Prayer, in secret, for the Lord's appearing and deciding the righteous cause, referred to him in warr; and there he got such liberty, and assurances of victory, that he did not at all question the event of the battail. The family of Loudoun, of quhich his family came, was at present represented by a young gentleman, not yet major; and by the caresses of his cusine, the Earl of Argyle, who was at this time with the Queen, and other methods, the young Sheriff of Air, for that was the ordinary stile of the family, was brought to be upon the Queen's side. Kinyeancleugh knew this, and designed him a service, and the publick also. Accordingly, early next morning, June 13. Mr Campbell went into the Regent, who soon allowed him access. Kinyeancleugh told his Grace, that he was come to ask what he reckoned a very great favour. He said they wer now going to engage with the enemye, and he did not doubt of their success; that he supposed that, in that event, the Regent and Council would forfault the landed men who had joyned with the late Queen; that his chiefe, the Sheriff of Air, a young raw youth, had been unadvisedly drawn over to that side, and would come to be forfaulted with the rest; and he was come at this time, as the first applyer, to ask a gift of his chiefe's esheat, not that he had any covetous view to so good an estate, but that thereby he might get the youth, not much above 18 years, under his command and management; and he hoped to make him a good subject to the King, and useful for his Grace and the Reformation in the West: for he knew he was of a good temper and excellent dispositions. The Regent smiled, and said, "Robert, it's soon enough to ask this," and wished his hope might be well founded, for the outward probability was not so great. My Lord, said he, I will never doubt of that; for my God, who never forled me, has said it to me; and insisted he might grant him his request, in that event. The good Regent was satisfyed, to be sure, to see such peremptoryness in so eminent a wrestler as he knew the man to be, and said, "Well, Robert, I'le call the Lords and Counsellors in the other room." Quhich he did, and communicat Mr Campbell's desire; in short, it was yielded, in the supposition of a victory. The event showed Kinyeancleugh's positive hope was well founded, and he got his chiefe's forfaulture gifted to him.

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"As soon as it was expede, he went home to his house, and sent an express to the young gentleman, desiring him to come to Kinyeancleugh about matters of the nearest concern to him, assuring him of safety. He came, and, as I was informed, Mr Campbell keeped him some weeks, or months, with him, and dealt so with him, as he thoroughly convinced him how far wrong he was, and brought him over from the Queen's side; and so instructed him and dealt with him, as after that he was always a firm friend to the Reformation, to his dying day; and then he made a resignation of his whole lands to him, and by his interest got him brought to the Regent's favour. My informer tells me, that, as a small to-here, (and it was all Mr Campbell would take) for so great a favour to the family of Loudoun, the Sheriff disponed a mill and some four acres of land about it to Kinyeancleugh, and his heirs whatsomever; and the disposition bore a good deal of what is above, as the reason of it."

ROBERT the first Earle of Wintone—P. 59.—Lord Somervill states, that this Lord Seton, whom by mistake he names Alexander, was "One of the greatest builders in that age; and at that very time [1584] had the king's master of worke at Seatoune, building that large quarter of his palace towards the north-east."—*Mem. of the Somervills*, I. 460.

Seton from about this period appears to have been commonly denominated a *palace*, which may have been so from the circumstance of Queen Marie's having for a short time held her court in that princely residence. There are two separate views of the ruins of Seton, with many interesting notices, preserved in Mr Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland*; and it is understood that Lord Eldin is in possession of some very beautiful drawings of these remains, done by his father, the late Mr Clerk.

"In 1790, the whole was taken down by the present proprietor, to make way for a house, now almost finished, on a design of the late Mr Adam, in the old castle form."—*Stat. Acc.* What an exchange!

SETON OF BARNES—P. 61.—"At the same time, [July, 1625], dyed at Edinburgh, the Lady Kilsyth, younger; since her husband's death, married to Sir John Seaton of Barnes: A virtuous Lady, fearing God; the worthy daughter of her excellent mother, the Lady Fleming."—BOYD of Trochrig's *Obituary*, apud *Life of Trochrig*, MS. in Bib. Col. Glas.

ALEXANDER, Earle of Dumfermeline—P. 63.—"In June [1622] Mr Alexander Seaton, Earle of Dumfermling, and Chancelour of Scotland, dyed. Mr Calderwood sayes, he was popishly disposed in his religion; but condemned many of the

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abuses of the Church of Rome. He was a good Justiciar, and no great friend to the Bishops. The Bishop of Saint Andrews had a view to succeed him, and disposed of his office, as Lord of Session, to his son, afterwards Sir Robert, but was disappointed for some years as to being Chancelour."—*Life of Archbishop Spotswood*, MS. in Bib. Col. Glas.—"The 16 of Junij this zeire, 1622, betuix 6 and 7 houres in the morning, at Pinkie, in Lothean, deyed Alexander Earle of Dunfermeling."—BALFOUR'S *Annals*.

SIR WILLIAM SETON, fifth son to George Lord Seton—P. 68.—This Sir William Seton was designed of Kylismuir; the family appears to have failed in the person of his successor. Sir William is named a "counsallour" in the Latter-will of "James erle of Abercorne, etc. the tyme of his deceis, quha deceist w^in the parochin of Mounktoune, vpone the xxiij day of Merche, the yeir of God Jaj vj^c and auchtein yeiris:—"

"I ordane," &c. "and that be the advys and counsall of Alex^r. erle of Donefermeling, James marqueis of Hamiltoune, W^m. erle of Angous, Alex^r. erle of Eglintoune, George erle [of] Wintoune, Johnne vicount of Lader, Hew Lord of Loudoune, Thomas lord of Bynning and S^r. W^m. Seytoune of Kylismuir, knicht, my most affectionat vncle, or the maist pairt of thame onlyf for the tyme."—Conf. Sept. 2. 1620. *Com. Rec. of Glas.*

The Fairlys of Braid, mentioned here, seem to be quite distinct from the more ancient family of Fairly of that Ilk, near Largs, in Ayrshire; and are said to be derived from a natural son of one of the Stewart kings. Robert Fairly of Braid, probably father of the above individual, will be remembered by his friendship to John Knox long after the period to which any family pretensions whatever could have transmitted his name.

SIR ALEXANDER SETON, Earle of Eglingtone—P. 69.—From Sir Alexander Seton have been derived the noble family of Eglinton to the present time. In Balfour's Annals his succession seems mistakingly placed in the year 1607. The honours, however, appear not to have followed the destination of the estate, and from which, it is obvious, has arisen much vexatious impediment to Sir Alexander. The unwearied Wodrow, who well merits all the encomiums paid him by Mr Fox, has picked up some letters of Bishop Spotswood's, who was much interested in the matter, which afford many curious particulars, not only as regards the earldom of Eglinton, but as reflecting light on the ways of that provident prelate himself and the tortuous policy of his times.—*Life of Spot.* MS. ut supra. The following extracts however are confined exclusively to the family of Eglinton. The first is from a pretty long letter, relating chiefly to the recovery

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of certain heritable jurisdictions to the Crown; and is thus prefaced:—" In the Collection of Ecclesiastical Papers in the Advocats' Library, I find the following letter from the A. Bishop dated Edinburgh, July 14. this year [1614]. The person to whom it's writt is omitted in my transcript of it; but I suppose it's to Mr Murray of the Bed-chamber," &c.

* * * * * *

" I have spoken with the Chancellour, * and his nephew, Sir Alexander Seaton. The Chancellour sayes, that in his life, never any thing troubled him more than his Majesty's offence at that business of Eglintoun; and that both he and Sir Alexander, with many words and oaths, protest, that they are so far from standing in termes with his Majesty, that, to give his Highness contentment, they will not fear to submitt their lives, honours, land and all. Only, Sir Alexander being provided to the succession of that living, and coming in against the liking of many of the friends of that House, feared, as he sayes, to do any thing that might bring in question the honour and rank they had formerly keeped amongst the nobility. For, if he should have taken his Honour by a new creation, the old would have been forgotten; and his enemies ascribed this to his weakness: Otherwise, that he can enjoy no honnour or living but as from his Majesty, and by his Highness' favour and benefit. As he were to think it, so does he take no pleasure to enjoy any of them, without his Majesty's good pleasure; and if he may be so happy, as to obtain his Highness' favour, it shall be all his study to do in his place the best service he can possibly. Such as I shew his Majesty, the young man is of good expectation, and one who I hope shall prove worthy of his Majesty's favour. And so if it please his Majesty to provide, that, in honnour and place due to the House of Eglingtoun, he be not prejudged, his Highness may command him in what sort he pleases; and prescribe any thing for it, and he shall be obeyed. You would, therefore, be pleased to entreat his Majesty, that, in such manner as his Majesty shall think convenient for his honour, this business may find a setling, which, I trust in God, his Majesty shall never repent; and if his Highnes may be pleased to admitt him to presence, and accept him in place, ye may advise the Chancellour of the time and manner. Alwise, it shall be fitt, in the end of the errand, to remember the Bailziary of Cunningham, and advertise the Chancellour thereof, when you write of the rest, that all may be prepared, and those things done together. For I have craved nothing thereof, nor can well do, because I have been thought by the Chancellour, and others, to be the only instigator of those matters against the Heretable Sherriffs; and it will be meetest that ye signify the same to him upon his Majesty's command."

* The Earl of Dunfermline.

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And in his next letter to Mr Murray, Edin. July 29, 1614, the following passage occurs:—

"I wrote before touching matters committed to me anent the Sheriffs and the Earle of Eglingtoun, whereof I have expected your answer, which is not yet come. In the mean time, we have ended with Burlye * anent his right to Kilwinning, and contracted with him for 10 thousand pound, whereof I take upon me the half payment. He is to come himself with the securitys, and gift of the Abbacy in my person, whereof if you hear of any thing, I pray you, give it the furtherance that you may. If he take another advise to stay, and not to come hastily, I will send in the same Gift to be signed, and his letter testifying his consent, which, because of the season, must be furthered, that I may have, upon the Gift, Inhibitions to be raised in time upon the Kirks."

Upon the 3d of August 1614, he writes again to the same person thus:—

* Sir Michael Balfour, first Lord Balfour of Burleigh, had a charter, Sep. 7th, 1614, of the barony of Kilwinning, with the title of Lord Kilwinning, &c.—*Peer.* But this property had been acquired by the family of Eglinton, on the resignation of William Melville, about the year 1603; and the grant to Balfour seems to have been felt as an intolerable act of injustice.

The Abbay of Kilwinning was amongst the most sumptuous of the monastic edifices in Scotland, as it is now amongst the most dilapidated. Such fragments of it however still remain as may enable the mind to form some idea of its former grandeur and extent, whilst they show it to have belonged to the best era of Gothic building; and must ever awaken the most painful feelings that may arise on reflecting on the circumstances which have thus irretrievably despoiled the country of those wonderful monuments of early piety and taste—at once the depositories and manifestations of its history.

Tradition has assigned a kind of pre-eminence to Kilwinning in the estimation of its former possessors,—probably arising from the masonic pretensions of the place? and the following prophetic rhyme is still adduced as expressing the hopes of the humbled church:—

Between old Sanct-toun and the sea,
What we have lost, we there shall win—
In victory!

Kilwinning is yet known in the neighbourhood by the appellation of Sanctoun, corruptly *Segton*, allusive to St Winnin, the titular patron, to whom some of the most extraordinary miracles on record are ascribed. It is said, and there seems to be some evidence of the fact, that the Earl of Glencairn, who obtained some right to this monastery at the Reformation, pulled down from the church the entire materials of a large mansion house which he then erected at Stevenston, in the neighbourhood,—and no doubt his example would soon be followed by other like purifiers. But of all the actors of that dismal catastrophé probably none pursued the work of destruction more unrelentingly than did the Earl of Glencairn. At a meeting at the kirk of Craigie in 1559, with a view to aid the reformers at Perth, his Lordship, finding those present hesitate to comply with his unmitigated measures, thus remarkably discovered his impatient ardour—exclaiming:—"Let every man serve his own *conscience*, I will, by God's grace, see my brethren in Saint Johnstoun; nay, albeit never man should accompany, I will go, tho' it should be but with a pick on my shoulder: for I had rather die with that company than live after them." The Earl's talents are well known, and lose little by this politic appeal.

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"SIR,

This paquett has the Signature for Kilwinning, for which we have agreed to pay to him 10,000[d] pounds at Martimas, and have made him security. I have also passed our Contract, in the manner I have shewed his Majesty and you, whereby I have him bound to sett all the Cunningham's teinds to themselves. I wrote to you before anent his answer to me about the submission of himself in the matter of the Earldome to the King: thereanent, I expect to hear from you; and, praying God to give a happy progress, I rest

Yours ever to command,

Edinburgh, August 3. 1614. GLASGOW.

P. S. Sir,—The Signature would be hasted, because of the season, that I may, in time, have Inhibitions served; therefore, I pray you, send it to me by the first occasion. The Chancellour has testified our Agreement by his letter, and mine to his Majesty is only for that purpose."

The following appears to be the letter to the King here alluded to:

"MOST SACRED AND GRACIOUS MAJESTY,

The agreement for the Abbay of Kilwinning is made between the Lord Burly and me. In like sort are the conditions perfected between Sir Alexander Seaton and me anent the tythes of the Cunninghams, where they have any within the churches allotted to him. For the speciall churches where the Earle of Glencairn and his friendship have their lands fall in that portion which, by your Majesty's favour, is assigned to me. I trust the Lord Chancellour has testifyed so much by his letter to your Majesty; and now, because of the harvest season, wherein Inhibitions would be served upon the Tythes, I have sent the Signature of the Abbacy, to which I most humbly intreat your Majesty's hand. If it please the Lord I live a little while, the posterity shall find a princely work done by your Majesty's liberality to our Colledge, and your Highnes' favour shall be seen to be well bestowed. Neither have any of the Cunninghames cause to complain, being better provided for in the surety of their tythes than themselves could have done; at least in this, that they fell not into the Competitors' hands: nor are they to do them any reverence in that behalf. Humbly intreating your Majesty's favour for signing the Gift, I pray God Almighty to bless your Highness with long and happy dayes.

Your Majesty's most Humble,

And Obedient Servant,

Edinburgh, August 3, 1614. GLASGOW."

THE second ALEXANDER, Earle of Eglingtone—P. 72.—The second wife of Lord Eglinton, alluded to here, "was Frances, daughter of Francis Popeley

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of Woolley Moorhouse, and widow of Sir Thomas Wentworth, Bar^{t}. of Bretton —both of these estates are in Yorkshire. This Countess is not mentioned in the *Peerages*—her marriage with Lord Eglintoune took place before August 19. 1685, as is proved by an original letter from his Lordship to her, in the possession of Mr Beaumont, Yorkshire. Lord Eglintoune married to his third wife, a lady of 90, and thrice a widow—Catharine, daughter of Sir William St. Quintin of Harpham, also in the county of York."—*Com.* by Mr K. Sharpe.

GEORGE tenth Lord Seton—P. 74.—It is understood, that Mr Hay of Drummelzier is in possession of a good portrait of Lady Anna Hay, the first wife of this Lord Seton.

GEORGE Lord Seton—P. 80.—The subjoined is probably a fuller list of the principal officers taken at Philiphaugh than has hitherto appeared. It is copied from an evidently co-eval writing, which has been preserved by the ancient family of Rowallan, some of whose connections appear in it:—

"*List of the Prisoners of quality taken at Philiphaugh,*
the 13 of September, 1645.

LORDS.—Seatoun,—Drummond,—Gray,—Ogilvie.
KNIGHTS.—S^{r} Alex^{r}. Lesly, Gen. Major; William Murrey, brother to Tillibarne; S^{r} Ja. Douglas, sone to the E. of Mortoun; S^{r} David Ogilvie, sone to the L. Ayrly; S^{r} Robert Spottswood, President Secretary; S^{r} Johne Hay, late Clark Registar; S^{r} Hary Grahame, brother natural to James Grahame, sometimes Montrose; S^{r} Johne Byres; S^{r} William Rollock, Colonel; S^{r} Johne Seatoun of Barnes; S^{r} David Murrey of Stennop; S^{r} Hew Wallace of Cragy; S^{r} Johne Mure of Auchindrain; S^{r} Henry Spottiswood.
GEN. MAJ.—Gen. Major Nathaniel Gordoun.
COL.—Col. James Hay; Col. Ocaen; Col. William Stewart, once Adjutant in our army.
LIEU. COL.—Lieu. Col. Ogilvie, taken before at Carlile; Lieu. Col. Ogilvie, brother in law to Col. Lyell; Lieu. Col. Thomas Ogilvie of Pury.
MAJORS.—Ma. Laughlane.
LAIRDS.—Enderquharrety, younger; Urchill; Rosline; Gloret.

[The following appear to have been subsequently added, and are in a different hand.]

CAP.—Cap. Jo. Stewart; Cap. Will. Stewart; Cap. Melvine; Cap. Ogilvie; Cap. Ja. Hamilton; Cap. Charters, brother to Hempsfield.
Arch. Primrose, late Clark to the Counsell and Committé of Estats."

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GEORGE eleventh Lord Seton—P. 87.—Though the connection of the family of Buccleuch with the house of Seton, as alluded to in the narrative, may not seem to require that it be adverted to in this place; yet as the following document appears to have some reference to a very celebrated individual of that family—Janet Beaton, Lady Buccleuch,—and has not probably before been made known, little apology may be deemed necessary in thus introducing it here. These extracts are copied from the Records of the Commissariot of Glasgow:—

"INUENTARIUM omnium Bonorum quondam Jacobi Creichtoun de Cranstoun-Riddall, militis, factum in loco de Branxholm, cum consensu magistri Stephani Betone et Valteri Scott de Syntoun, suorum curatorum xiij mense Junij a° etc. Lj [1551]. Coram Valtero Scott de Edschaw, Willmo. Scott de Harden, dno. Alex° Syntoun, Georgio Synclare, dno. Jo^ne Greynlaw vicario de Keithhumbé, ac notario pub.^co

IN PRIMIS, fatetur se habere vnum equum, cum sella, fræno, & ceteris ornamentis. x li.
Item, in indumentis. xx li.
Item, fatetur se habere vnam torquem auream. . . xl li.

* * * * * * * * *

And, inter alia, he ordains—"corpusque meum sepeliendum in ecclesia Sanctæ Crucis, juxta villam de Peblis.* *Item*, constituo et ordino Dnam. Jo^nam BETONE, meam matrem, heredes suos et assignatos, meos veros legitimos et indubitatos cessionarios et assignatos, in et ad lie kyndnes quæ habeo, habui aut habere potero ad molendina de Mussilburgh, ... *Item*, constituo et ordino Valterum Scott de Branxholm, militem, et Grisilidam Scott, *meam sororem*, meos legitimos et indubitatos cessionarios et assignatos in et ad omnia bona mea hereditaria jure mihi pertinentia per obitum quondam Georgij Creichtoun per obitum Petri Creichtoun de Nachtan, et Will. Creichtoun rectoris de Vyn. *Item*, constituo dictos Valterum et Grisilidam meos legitimos cessionarios et assignatos ad bona mea hereditaria suscepta de castro Edinburgi per Dauidem Creichtoun, nunc de Nachtan, tunc temporis in possessione mea et predicti mei iuris existen. *Item*, constituo et ordino dictos Valterum et Grisilidam meos legitimos cessionarios et assignatos in et ad omnem actionem seu citationem per me, seu nomine meo, intentatam seu intendendam contra et aduersus Heriot de Trabroun, Hugonem Dovglas de Langnudry, Georgium Brovne de Colstoun, seu contra alios contra quos de jure libell.

* There is a view of the Cross church of Peebles in Grose's Antiquities, the walls of which seem to be pretty entire.

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et propter combustionem, deuastationem et depredationem fortalicij et ville mee de Cranstoun," &c.

" Ita est Thom. Westoun vicarius de Hassyndene, ac notarius publicus manu propria." *

The author of *Satan's Invisible World Discovered*, has dedicated the first edition of that curious Collection to the Earl of Winton, and as this address contains some interesting particulars of his Lordship's pursuits and life, it is now reprinted, as an appendix to his history. Mr Sharpe, to whom we are indebted for having pointed out this singular production, has accompanied it with the following remarks:—" I send you a transcript of Sinclair's very amusing dedication of his *Satan's Invisible World*, to Lord Winton, the first edition of which is so rare, that, besides one in my possession, I never heard but of one other copy. In the subsequent editions the dedication is omitted; so this has almost the rarity of a MS. it is in none of our Libraries here. † Sinclair also dedicated his '*Ars nova et magna gravitatis et levitatis; sive dialogorum philosophicorum libri sex de aeris verâ ac reali gravitate*, &c.' printed in 4to. at Roterdam, 1669, to George, Earl of Winton, in the same strain of flattery as to his ancestors."

To *the Right Honourable* GEORGE EARL OF WINTON, LORD SETON AND TRANENT, *&c. and one of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council.*

MY LORD,

I PRESENT your Lo: with an oblation, both lame and imperfect. 'Tis all which my ability can afford. I must sacrifice with barley-meal, because I want frankincense.

Farre litabit qui non habet thus.

But what imperfection is in it, I supply it with the sincerity of my respects, who

* "According to Macfarlane's Genealogical Collections, MS. in Bibl. Jurid. vol. I. p. 40. Janet Betoun was first married to the Laird of Cranstoun; secondly, to the Laird of Craigmiller (Prestoun), from whom she parted, and married Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, elder. There is, in the public register, a charter to Sir Simon Prestoun of Craigmiller, and Janet Betoun, his wife, 5th June 1543.—Mag. Sig. L. xxviii. No. 489. The marriage to Cranstoun is not authenticated."—*Peerage*, last Ed. I. 250.

The above, it will be observed, substantially confirms the statement of Macfarlane, whilst it explains the ambiguity which he would seem to have fallen into from the omission of the word *Riddall* in the designation of the first husband of Lady Buccleugh.

† Edinburgh, printed by John Reid, 1685, 12mo. To this very rare list, however, must be added a third copy, though rather imperfect, in the Library of the University of Glasgow.

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presents it. 'Tis a subject that the learndest prince, and greatest monarch in his time, was not ashamed to treate of. I seriously implore your Lordship's protection, for I have to do with many adversaries of this visible world, who will not fail to ride tilts at me, with bul-rushes and windle-strawes. As for those of SATAN'S INVISIBLE WORLD, in the name of the Lord, I defy them. I know the acutness of your Lordship's ingine, and profoundness of your knowledge, in all such and other matters, that there is no theme which I am able to treat of, or thesis which I am able to publish, but your Lordship is able, by your power and authority, to protect it, and by your reason to defend it.

I am the more encouraged to offer this to your Lordship, a noble Patrician, because I have seen Tracts of this subject consecrated to kings, dukes, and princes: I have sure experience of your Lordship's bounty and favourable aspect, which gave wings to my new philosophical experiments, to flie thorow Holland, France, and Germany, which have made them so acceptable to strangers.

Neque Phœbo gratior ulla est,
Quam sibi quæ *Vari* præscripsit pagina nomen.

If my writings had such good fortune and success abroad, by the auspicious conduct of your Lordship's name upon the frontispice, what must they have at home, where your power, interest, and relations are so considerable? Where your Ancestors are so famous, having been useful to their countrey, in peace and war; others of them imployed in publick affairs at home and abroad, and of all them most eminent for their unstained loyalty to their Prince, and zeal for his interest; and that since Malcome the Third, six hundred years agoe, to your Lordship, who is the twentieth and fifth, lineally descended from Dougald the first of the family.

What a faithful Achates and companion was Christopher Seton the third, to King Robert the Bruce, in all his troubles? whose love to his king was like the love of Jonathan to David, for which, and his valiant atcheivements, he bestowed his sister Christian upon him in marriage, and the flower-de-luce to his coat of arms, one of the chief ornaments of the royal badge.

——— Patruo te principe celsum,
Bellipotens illustrat avus. ———

Was not Alexander Seton, the second son of Lord William, and Lady Katharin Sinclar, or rather, Saint Katharin, who builded the famous Chappel of Seton, for his excellent endowments of body and mind, made head of the noble family of Gordons, by marrying the heretrix of Huntly, and that three hundred years ago? And was not his sister Isabel, by the same mother, bestowed in marriage upon that most princely youth John Stuart of Darnly, from which two, the Royal

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race is descended: So that I may say without flattery, your family is come off princes, and reciprocally, princes are come off your family.

Quis venerabilior sanguis, quæ major origo
Quam regalis erit?——

What was that illustrious knight Alexander the third, who during the time of John the Balliol's usurpation, three hundred and fifty years ago, was made Governour of Berwick, whom the king of England, while he was beseiging the Town, could neither by threatnings, nor fair promises, inveigle or perswade to betray his trust. The garison labouring under great penurie of provision, a truce was made upon this condition, That if relief came not before such a limited day, the town should be delivered up. The Scottish army approaching, under the conduct of the valiant Douglas, and King Edward fearing that the town might be releived, sent to the governour, certifying him (though the dayes of truce were not yet expired) that if he did not render it forthwith, both his sons, the one an hostage, the other a prisoner of war, should be crucified immediately before his eyes.

But the magnanimous father, and incomparable mother, being driven to this insuperable dilemma;

Dextrum Scylla latus, lævum implacata Charybdis
Obsidet——

Love to their dearest children perswading, and love and respect to their countrey and family disswading, carrie like two invincible heros, and by admirable resolution and constancy, beyond what Roman histories can parallel, they prefer their countrie to their dearest pledges, fidelity to treacherie, and glory to shame. On which barbaritie, the famous poet Johannes Johnstonus Aberdonensis, writteth thus in his book intituled, *The Scots Heros*:—

Huc averte oculos, neu tristia fata tuorum,
Respice——
Vincit amor patriæ constansque in pectore virtus,
Omnia pro patria sustinuisse valens.

This strange tyrannical, barbarous, and monstruous fact, is suppressed in the histories of England, and buried in silence, not unwiselie, it being capable neither of defence nor excuse.

My Lord,

Neither can I pass over in silence Lord George, the fifth of that name,

Claros inter habent nomina clara viros.

Your great grand-father's father, who being master of the royal oeconomy to the Queen, was sent by order of parliament to France, to make up a match between Francis the Dolphin, and Mary Queen of Scots. And after, was sent by King James her son, to Henry the Third, for confirming the ancient Alliance,

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whose third son, Alexander, for his knowledge and skill in juris-prudence, was manie years a senator of the colledge of justice, and thereafter president to the senate, and one of the king's honourable privy counsellors, and at last made by King James, Earl of Dumfermling, and lord high chancellour of Scotland; from whom, by his two daughters, he had two grand children, that matchless hero John Duke of Lauderdale, and John Earl of Twedle, both of them as was said of Julius Cæsar and Cato, *Ingenti virtute*, Men of most eminent parts and endowments,

Fortes creantur fortibus, et bonis
Est in juvencis, est in equis patrum
Virtus: nec imbellem feroces
Progenerant aquilæ columbam.

I come at last to your Lordship's father and grand-father, who imitating their noble ancestors, were notable examples of love and piety towards their soveraign: both of great humility and goodness. Your grand-father was admirable, even to excess, for liberalitie to his other children, and hospitalitie to freinds and strangers, more becoming a prince than a subject. Your mother, of the renowned Gordons, a paragon of nature, for her matchless beauty and goodness,

Rara quidem facie, forma pulcherrima Dido.

My Lord,

I have touched a little the historie of your familie, but cannot relate all it deserves. It is well done by others, and augmented by the learned notes of Sir Alexander Seton of Pitmeden, knight baronet, that honourable gentleman, one of the honourable senators of the colledge of justice.

But for what end (my Lord) have I celebrated the praises of your predecessors? Is it because I have nothing to say of yourself? Far be it. Your large possessions purchased by the prudence and heroick valour of your fore-fathers, are managed with frugalitie and moderation.

Non minor est virtus quam quærere, parta tueri:
Casus inest illic, hic erit artis opus.

The ancient honour and dignitie of your familie is preserved without the least stain or spot of disloyalty; so that I may trulie say, as is ingraven upon the frontispice of your statelie palace, DECUS DECORI ADDIS AVITO.

This Treatise is called SATANS INVISIBLE VVORLD DISCOVERED, but I am ascertain'd, that by your transcendent skill, you have discovered an *Invisible World*, far beyond what any of your ancestors could do; I mean your subterraneous world, a work for a prince, and a subject to write of, by that great philosopher Kircher. What meanders and boutgates are in it are rather to be admired than beleived. There Dædalus for all his skill would mistake his way? What running of mines and levels? What piercing of gaes? What cutting of impregnable

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rocks, with more difficultie than Hannibal cutted the Alpes.

——— Qui montes rupit aceto.

What deep-pits and air-holes are digged! What diligence to prevent damps, which kill men and beasts in a moment! What contriving of pillars for supporting houses and churches, which are undermined! What floods of water run thorow the labyrinths, for several miles, by a free level, as if they were conducted by a guide! How doth art and nature strive together, which of the twain shall advance your Lordship's interest most! What curious mechanical engines has your Lordship, like another Archimedes, contrived for your coal-works, and for draining of coal-sinks! What a moliminous rampier hath your Lordship begun, and near perfected, for a harbour of deep water, even at neip-tides!

Portus ab accessu ventorum immotus et ingens.

How bountiful has nature been in forming a choice coal under ground, within a stone-cast of your new-haven?

Your experimental skill, in improving your coal for making of salt, is praise worthie. Your defending of the salt-pans against the imperious waves of the raging sea, from the N. E. is singular. Your renting of rocks, for clearing of passages into your harbours, which none of your predecessors were able to do, is stupendious.

As the result of the wise government of your affairs redounds to your self, so does it to the publick advantage of the countrie, and others, so that men may say,

——— Te toti genitum se credere genti.

How manie hundreds of young and old have their beeing and livelie-hood, by their dependence on your Lordship's vertuous actions about the coal and salt, and things belonging thereunto, who are your self the greatest coal and salt-master in Scotland, who is a nobleman, and the greatest nobleman in Scotland, who is a coal and salt-master; Nay, absolutelie the best for skill in both of all men in the nation. What fruitful corn-fields, where Ceres hath her chief habitation, lay within the prospect of your dwelling house at Seton! Which perswades me to maintain this paradox, There is no subject in Britan has so much casual and land-revenue within a mile of his house as your Lordship has.

In a word, your affability in converse, your sobriety in dyet and apparel, your friendship and kindness to your freinds, your candor and ingenuity, with the prudent management of your affairs, have indeared all men to you; So that I may say, If your predecessors were famous of old for their feates of war, in the time of war, so is your Lordship famous for your arts of peace, in the time of peace. But, my Lord, I fear I am wearisome, and therefore I shall close as I began, imploring your patrocination to this small enchiridion. And as I have

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been long since devoted to you in all dutie and love, so shall I ferventlie pray for your preservation and happiness here and hereafter, while I live, and shall think my self happie to be under the character of your Lordships

Most dutiful and obedient Servant,
GEORGE SINCLAR.

SEYTOUN of Rumgavye—P. 25.—David Seytoun of Ringavy was delatit for remaining fra the Raid of Leith, Nov. 24. 1571.—PITCAIRN'S *Criminal Trials*, Part I. just published—a work which must throw great light on the manners and condition of Scotland throughout an interesting portion of its history; and we trust the Editor will meet with every encouragement in the prosecution of his meritorious and arduous undertaking.

SEYTOUN of Northrig—P. 35.—Thomas Seytoune of Northrig is on an Inquest May 13. 1588.—*Ibid.*

SETON of Garletoun—P. 86.—" The house of Garleton appears to have been a place of magnificence, but is now almost in ruins. It is beautifully situated at the foot of the Garleton hills, and commands a delightful prospect of a large proportion of the lower lands of East Lothian.—*Stat. Acc.* of Athelstaneford.

The following genealogy of this branch is copied from a history of the family of Winton, MS. belonging to the Earl of Eglinton, part of which is continued to about the year 1760:—

"Sir John Seton of Gairmiltoun, 3d son (and 1st of the 2d marriage) of George 3d Earl of Wintoun, married [Christian, others say Isobel, daughter of Sir John Home of Renton], by whom he had 3 sons: 1. George, of whom afterwards; 2. John, who left 2 sons—1st, John, who married, and hath a son; 2d, Ralf;—3. Robert, who was bred to the church.

Sir George Seton of Gairmiltoun, the eldest son, married a daughter of Wauchope of Nidry, by whom he had 3 sons: 1st. George, of whom afterwards; 2d. Captn. James, an officer in the French service; 3d. John.

Sir George Seton of Gairmiltoun, the eldest son, who is now the heir male of this noble family; who, had it not been for the attainder of the 5th Earl, would have been the 6th Earl of Wintoun."

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APPENDIX.

COLLECTIONS UPON THE LIFE OF ALEXANDER SEATON,

DOMINICAN FREIR,

CONFESSOR TO KING JAMES THE FIFTH,

AND AFTERWARDS CHAPLAIN TO THE

DUKE OF SUFFOLK, IN ENGLAND.

BY THE REV. ROBERT WODROW,

MINISTER OF EASTWOOD.

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NOTICE.

To the account of the Life of George fourth Lord Seton, Lord Kingston has subjoined the following Note:—

"In anno 1541, which was in Lord George the fourth's time, Alexander Seton, a learned man, a theolog, by nation a Scotsman, wrott a Commentar upon the 1 and 2 Epistles of Peter, Epistle of St James, and upon the 18 chapter of the Acts; *etiam Processum suæ Examinationis, et Sermones ad utrumque statum. Vixit* anno 1541.—*Vide Epit. Bibliothecæ Gesneri*, at the name *Alexander*, edit. Tiguri, 1555."

Some of the most distinguished writers of the affairs of the Reformed church have given accounts of this learned divine, though part of their relations still remains unpublished; and from their writings chiefly has the author of *The History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland* composed the following Memoir of him. The manuscript is in Mr Wodrow's own hand-writing, and was discovered a few years ago, by the Rev. Mr Leitch of Largs, in the isle of Little Cumbrae, where latterly some of the author's descendants resided and died; and it now forms part of the voluminous Collection of Presbyterian Biography, from the same pen, belonging to the Library of the University of Glasgow. The extracts from Knox's History, as quoted, have all been carefully recollated with the original manuscript referred to, which is still preserved in the above Library. The author usually notes the time of writing the different Lives in this work—the Life of Seton is dated, at the beginning, "March 21. 1729," —at the end, the day following, which shows the wonderful facility he possessed in these labours.

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COLLECTIONS UPON THE
LIFE OF ALEXANDER SEATON,
DOMINICAN FREIR,
CONFESSOR TO KING JAMES THE FIFTH,
AND AFTERWARDS CHAPLAIN TO THE
DUKE OF SUFFOLK, IN ENGLAND.

I HAVE not much to add to what Mr Knox hath preserved to us concerning this valuable man, and almost the first open preacher of the Truth in Scotland; but some hints have offered to me this way, and this good man deserves to have the whole remains about him put together, and the rather that he is misrepresented by some and overlooked too much by other writters, and his Life has not been, that I know of, attempted. Any materials I can recover, will give but a very short and imperfect view of him.

It is but very little I can give of him, till he comes upon the publick stage as a preacher, and confessor of the truth, in Scotland and England. Mr Calderwood, in his MS. sayes he finds in Mr Davidson's scrolls, That Mr Seaton was brother to Ninian Seaton laird of Touch, in Stirlingshire, a family that was, if I mistake not, a branch of the ancient family of Seatons, better knowen by the stile of Winton, descended from Alexander de Seaton, whom Sir James Dalrymple gives us as a witnes in a charter of our King David to the very ancient family of Riddel of that Ilk. Whatever be in this, this gentlman, as was ordinary at this time, had education, and probably for services in the church. Whether he had forraigne travail joyned at it, I know not. But its not improbable, since he was pitched upon to be Confessor to King James the Fifth, and the *Capellanus Regis* was anciently, as some think, much of the same nature, and a post of great honour and trust; and even that of Confessor, in those times, and at present, in Popish countries, is a very important post. When he was made

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Chaplain I know not; but Spotswood and Knox make him to be in this post at the time of Mr Patrick Hamiltoun's martyrdom. It's probable they wer freinds and fellow lovers of the truth.

Whatever be in that, all our writters agree, that he was entered into the Dominican order of freirs, and Mr Knox calls him a Black freir. The knowledge of the truth, as we have seen, was making it's way pretty fast during this reigne, and severall of the freirs wer beginning to be enlightned with it, by the occasions and springs I have hinted at in the Introduction. * Whether he had his light from Mr Patrick Hamiltoun I cannot say, no doubt he was established and encouraged to a more publick confession of it by his martyrdome. But it's probable he might receive this himself in forraigne countrys; and it's no so probable, that had he learned the truth so lately from Mr Hamiltoun, that he would have so soon and distinctly preached it.

The time of his preaching the truth is a litle uncertain, as to it's precise time; but most of our writters place his sermons a litle after Mr Hamiltoun's sufferings. Mr Calderwood, in his MS. finds himself at a loss as to this, and sayes, at the close of his account of him, "I cannot find the precise time of Freir Alexander's flight out of this country, yet since he is placed by Mr Knox in his History as a sufferer for the truth not long after Mr P. Hamiltoun's death, I have inserted his acts after him."

Mr Knoxes account of Mr Seaton being the ground work of what all the rest of our writters since give us as to him, while in Scotland, I'le begin with that from his MS. and then add what I find in the rest different from him. Mr Knox tell us "That God schort efter (Mr Hamiltoun's death, and some other appearances for the truth by Ferrier and Carmichael, of quhich before), rayssit up against thame stronger championis. For Alexander Seytoun, a Blak freir of gude leirning and estimatioun, began to tax the corrupt doctrine of the Papistrie. For the space of a whole Lent, he taucht the Commandimentis of God onlie, ever beatten in the eiris of his auditoris, That the Law of God had of many yeiris nocht bein trewlie taucht: for mennis Traditiounis had obscurit the puritie of it. These wer his accustomed propositiounis: First, Christ Jesus is the end and perfectioun of the Law. 2. Thair is no sin quhair Godis law is nocht violated. 3. To satisfie for synnis lyis nocht in manis power; bot the remissioun thairof cumethe be unfenyeit repentance, and be Fayth, apprehending God the Father mercyfull in Christ Jesus, his sone. While often tymes he puttis auditouris in mynd of these and the lyke Heidis, he makis no mentioun of Purgatorie, Pardones, Pilgramages, Prayeris to Sanctis, nether of suche triffellis. The dum Doctouris, and the rest of

* General Introduction to the Work.

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that foirsuorne rabill, begane to suspect him: and yit thei said nothing publictlie, till Lent was endit, and he passit to Dundie, and thane in his absence, hyred for that purpois, opinlie condemned the holie doctrine whiche befoir he haid taucht. Whiche cuming to his earis, the said Freir Alexander, thane being in Dundie, without delay, he returned to S. Androis; caussit immediatlie to jow the bell, and to giff significatioun that he wald preiche, as that he did indeid. In the whiche sermone he affirmed, and that more planelie than at any uther tyme, whatsoevir he had taucht in all his sermonis befoir, the hole Lent tyde preceiding: adding, that within Scotland thair war no trew bischoppis, gif that bischopis sould be knawin be sick notes and vertewis as Sanct Paull requires in bischopis." Bishop Spotswood gives us the same account, and cites Knox as his voucher, only with this difference, that the bishop (and Mr Petry also from him) makes the first point he taught to be—*That the Law of God is the only Rule of rightiousnes.* Mr Collier, with his ordinary temper, quhen he speaks of our Scots Reformers, whom he on all occasions endeavours to blacken, tells us: "Here (in the propositions above, with Spotiswood's alteration, quhich is certainly a great truth,) is truth and error blended. The 2 first propositions *(That the Law of God is the only Rule of rightiousnes,* and *That if God's Law be not violated, there is no sin committed)* are crude and indefensible: they seem to release the conscience from the obligation of human lawes, and make the authority of Church and State insignificant." I only insert Collier's words, not to defend the safe propositions here attacked, for with Protestants, or any body that reflects upon a supreme cause, they need no defence; but to give an instance of overdriving matters in this odd casuist: his divinity certainly must be very bad, as many places of his History will not bear an apology. In both he seemes exceedingly byassed towards Rome; and I hope a writter that directly charges that proposition, *That the Law of God is the only Rule of rightiousnes,* as crude and indefensible, and flatly contradicts the Scripture,—Whosoever committeth sin transgreseth the Law, for sin is the transgression of the Law; will not be much regarded in his furious attacks upon our Reformation in Scotland, and the Instruments of it, Mr Seaton, Mr Knox and others.

But to go on, Mr Seaton was very soon persecuted for his freedom, as Mr Knox tells us, quhare I broke off:—"This delatioun flew with winges to the bischopis eiris, quho, but farder delay, send for the said Freir Alexander; quho begane grevouslie to complain, and schairplie to accusse, that he had so sclanderouslie spokin of the dignitie of bischopis, as to say *That it behovit a bischope to be a preicheour, or ellis he was but a dumne dog, and fed nocht the flock, bot fed his awin bellie.* The man being wittie, and myndit of that quhilk was his ane maist assured deffence, said, 'My Lord, the reporteris of sick thingis are manifest lieris.' Quhairat, the

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bischop reioyssit, and said, 'Your answer pleissis me weill. I nevir could think of yow that ye wald have bein so foolische as to affirme sick thingis; quhar ar thay knaves that hes brocht me this taill?' Quho compeiring, and affirming the samin that thai did beffoir, he still replyit, That thai war lieris. Bot quhille the witnes wer multiplyit, and men war brocht to attentioun, he turned him to the bischope, and said, 'My Lord, ye may heir and considder quhat eiris thir asses have, quho can nocht descerne betwix Paull, Isaij, Zacharie and Malachie, and Freir Alexander Seytoun. In verrie deid, my Lord, I said that Paul sayis, *It behovis a bischop to be a teicher.* Isaij sayis, *Yai that fed nocht the flock ar dum doggis;* and Zacharie sayis, *Yai ar idell pastouris.* I of my awin heid, affirmit nothing, bot declared quhat the Spirit of God befoir had pronuncit: at quhome, my Lord, gif ye be nocht offendit, justlie, ye can nocht be offendit at me; and sa yit agane, my Lord, I say, that thei ar manifest lieris that reportit unto you that I said that ye, and utheris that preiche nocht, ar no bischopis, but belliegodis.

"Allbeit, efter that, the bischope was heichlie offendit, alsweill at the skuff and bitter mock, as at the bald libertie of that leirnit man, yit durst he nocht hazarde, at that present, to execut his malice consivit; for nocht onelie feirit he the leirning and bald spirit of the man, bot also the favour that he had, alsweill of the pepill, as the Prince, King James the Fyft, of quhom he had gud credite; for he was at that tyme his Confessour, and had exhortit him to the feir of God, to the meditatioun of Godis Law, and unto puritie of lyffe. Bot the bischope, with his complices, foirseing quhat danger mycht cum to thair estait, gif sick familiaritie sould continew betwix the Prince and a man so leirnit, and so repugning to thair affectiounis, labourit be all meinis to mak the said Freir Alexander odious wnto the Kingis Graice, and easilie fand the meinis, be the Gray Freiris (who be thair hypocrisie deceaveth mony), to traduce the innocent, as ane heretyk. This accusatioun was easelie recevit of the carnall Prince, quho altogither wes gevin unto the filthie lustis of the flesche; and abhorit all counsaill that repugnit thairto; and becaus he did remember quhat a terrour the admonitiounis of the said Alexander wes unto his corrupted conscience, without resistence, he subscryvit to thair accusatioun, affirming, that he knew mair thane thai did in that matter; for he understude weill aneuche that he smellit of the *new Doctrine*, by suche thingis as he had schawin to him under confessioun: and, thairfoir, he promeissit that he sould follow the counsaill of the bischopis, in punisching off him, and of all utheris of that sect.

"These thingis understand be the said Alexander, alsweill be informatiounis of his freindis and familiaris, as be the strange continance of the King unto him, he provydit the nixt way, to avoyd the furie of a blindit Prince: and so,

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in his habit, he departit the realme; and cuming to Berwik, he wrait back to the Kingis Graice, his complaint and admonitioun, The veray tenour and copie whairof followis, and is this:—

MAIST GRACIOUS AND SOVERANE LORD, under the Lord and King of all, of quhome onelie thy Hienes and Majestie hes power and auctie. to exerceis iustice within this thy realme, under God, quho is King and Lord over all realmes; and thy Graice and all mortall Kingis ar bot onely servaneis wnto that onlie immortal Prince, Christ Jesus.

It is not, I wait, unknawin to thy Graces Hienes, how that thy Grace's umquhill servane and oratour, (and evir salbe to my lyves end) is departed out of the realme, unto the nixt aiacent of Ingland; nocht the les, I beleve, the caus of my departing is unknawin to thy Graces Majestie; whilk onlie is, becaus the bischopis and kirkmen of thy realme hes had heirtofoir sick auctie. upoun thy subiectis that, appeiranelie, they war rather king, and thow the subiect—quhilk iniust regiment is of the self fals, and contrair to holie scripture and law of God—then thow thair king and maister is, and they thy subiectis, quhilk is very trew, and testifyit expreslie be the Worde of God; and allso becaus thay will gif no man of any degrie or stait (whome thei oft falslie call heretyckis) audience, tyme nor place to speik, nor have defence, quhilk is against all law, both the auld law, callit the Law of Moyses, and the new law of the evangell; so that gif I myght have had audience and plaice to speik, and have schawin my iust defence conforme to the Law of God, I sould nevir have fled to any wther realme, suppois it sould have coist me my lyife. Bot becaus I beleive, that I sould have had no audience, nor plaice (they ar so grit with thy Graice), I departit, nocht doutand, bot movit of God, unto ane better tyme, that God illuminet thy Graces reyoin, to gif everie man audience (as thow souldest, and may, and is bound of the Law of God) who are accused to the deithe: AND TO CERTIFIE thy Hienes that thir ar na vane wordis, bot of deid and effect, heir I offer me to thy Graice, to cum in thy realme agane, so that thy Graice will gif me audience, and heir quhat I have for me, of the Law of God; and caus ony bischope or abbote, freir or seculare, quhilk is maist cunning (sum of thame can nocht reid thair matinis, that ar maid judges of heresie), to impugne me be the Law of God; and if my parte be found wrang, thy Graice being present, and judge, I refuis na pane worthie or condigne for my fault. And gif that I convict thame, be the Law of God, and that thai have nothing to lay to my chairge, bot the law of man, and thair awin inventiounis, to uphald thair vane gloir and prydefull lyf, and daylie scourging of thy pure lieges, I report me to thi Graice, as judge, quhither he hes the victorie quhilk haldis him at the Law of God, quhilk can nocht faill, nor be fals, or they quhilk haldis thame at the law of man, quhilk is rycht

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oft plane contrarie and against the Law of God, and thairfoir of necessitie fals and full of lesingis; ffor all thingis quhilk is contrarie to the veritie (quhilk is Christ and his law) is of necessitie a lesing. AND TO WITNES that this cumis of all my hairt, I sall remane in Beruik whill I get thy Graces answer; and sall without faill returne, having thy hand write, that I may have audience and place to speik, no moir I desyire of thé; quhairof gif I had bein suir, I sould nevir have departit: that thow may knaw the treuth thairof, gif feir of the iustnes of my caus, or dredour of persecutioun for the same, had movit me to depairt, I could nocht so pleissanely revert; only distrust was the caus of my departing. Pardone me to say that whilk lyis to thy Graces charge: THOU ART bound be the law of God (suppoise thay falslie lie, saying it perteinis nocht to thy Grace till intromet with sick matteris) to caus everie man, in ony cais accused of his lyif, to have his iust defence, and his accussaris producit, conforme to thair awin law. They blind thy Graces ein, that knawis nathing of this law. Bot gif I prove nocht this out of thair awin law, I offer me wnto the deithe. Thy Graice, thairfoir, by experience, may daylie leirne (seeing they nether feir the King of Hevin, as thair lyiffis testifyis, nether thé, thair naturall prince, as thair usurped power in thy actiounes schawis) quhy thy Hienes sould ly no langer blindit. Thou may considder that they pretend nathing ellis bot onlie the manteinance and uphald of thair bairdit mules, agmenting of thair insatiabill avarice, and continuall down thringing and swallowing upe thy puir lieges; nether preiching nor teiching out of the law of God (as they schould) to the rud ignorant pepill, bot ay contendand quha may be maist hie, maist ryche, and narrest thy Graice, to put the temporall Lordis and lieges out of thi conceat and favour—quho sould be, and are, maist tender servandis of thy Grace in all tyme of neid, to the defence of thé and thy Croun: and quhair they desyre thy Graice to put at thy temporall Lordis and lieges becaus they dispise their vicious lyif. Quhat ellis intend thei bot onlie thy deithe and distructioun? as thow mayest easelie pircave, suppois they cullour thair fals intend and mynd with the persute off heresie; FOR QUHEN thy Barounis ar put down, quhat art thow bot the king of bane; and thane of necessitie man be guidit be thame, and thair, no dout, quhair a blind man is guyde, man be a fall in the myre. Thairfoir, lat thy Graice tak hardiment, and authoritie, quhilk thow hes of God, and suffer nocht thair cruell persecutioun to proceid, without audience gevin to him that is acusit, and just plaice of defence; and than, no dout, thou sall have thy liegis hairtis, and all that they can or may do in tyme of neid, tranquilitie, justice and policie in thy realme; and, finallie, the kingdome of the hevines. Pleis to gar have this, or the copie, to the clergie or kirkmen, and keip the principall; and thy Grace sall have experience gif I go against ane word that I have hecht. I sall daylie mak my hairtlie devotioun for thy Graice, and the prosperitie and weilfair of thy bodie and saull. I dout

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not bot thy gracious Hienes will gif answer of thir presentis unto the presenter of this unto thy hienes.

Of Beruik, be thy Hienes Servand and Oratour,

(Sic subscribitur) ALEXANDER SEYTON.

"This letter," adds Mr Knox, "wes deliverit to the Kingis awin handis, and of mony red; bot quhat could greitlé admonitious (so it runs in my MS. and the Glasgow copy) * availl whair the pryde and corruptioun of prælatis commandit quhat thay pleissit; and the flatterie off courteouris fostered the insolent prince to all impietie." Thus far Mr Knox goes, and I see nothing further worth notticing in Spotswood, Petry, Burnet, or our other historians. This matter stands, I think, much better in Mr Knox and Mr Seaton's own words than in their abstracts of them.

When Mr Seaton saw he had no answer to expect from Scotland, and he was to expect no justice there, he went up to London, and was very much esteemed there, and justly; he became Chaplain to Charles Duke of Suffolk, who enterteaned him till his death. While there, he was attacked by Bishop Gardiner, and made a kind of recantation; but, for all that, Spotswood, Knox, and the rest of our writters, believe that he parted with no truth that he had professed. I can give no account of him while in England almost, save as to his persecution from Bishop Bonnar, quhich hapned a short time before his death. He seems to have lived and preached the gospell there for 14 or 15 years after his leaving Scotland. I'le give what accounts I have of him there from Knox, [Spotswood, and] Calderwood, and make some additions from Fox; and soon end.

Mr Knox tells us:—"ALEXANDER SEYTOUN remanit in England, and publictlie (with grit prays and confort of mony) taucht the evangell in all sinceritie certane yeiris. And albeit the craftines of Winchester and of utheris, circumveinit the said Alexander, that thai causit him, at Paules croce, to affirme certane thingis that repugnit to his former trew doctrine; yet it is no dout bot that as God potentlie had roung with him in all his lyif, that also in his deithe (whiche schortlie efter followed) he fand the mercie of his God, wherupoun he exhorted all men evir to depend." Bishop Spotswood is of the same opinion of his innocency with Knox, and sayes, that quhen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, by his crafty and subtile perswasion, induced Mr Seaton to make a recantation of sundry points at Paul's Cross, yet still his sound belife, as to most of the articles of the Christian Faith, appears in the Treatises he left behind him; and adds, that his examination by Gardiner and Bonner (quhich he likewise published, discovering the policy used to circumveen him) doth testify his constancy in the truth, and that he never denyed any point quhich formerly he had taught.

* Our author read this—"*gentle* admonitions," and of course was not quite satisfied.

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Mr Calderwood gives us a fuller account, mostly from Mr Fox, quhich I shall give in his own words:—"Mr Seaton, quhen in England, became Chaplain to the Duke of Suffolk. He was detected and presented by 3 preists—one was Fellow of Whittington Colledge, called Richard Taylor,—the other, John Smith,—the other, John Huntingtoun, who was afterward converted to the same doctrine. Mr Seaton made answer, by writing, to the objections of his adversaries, who had gathered certain articles out of his sermon, preached Nov. 13. 1541, at St Anthonie's, London: First, denying many things therein objected against him, taking upon his conscience, that he never spoke diverse of those words; and again, many other things he never meaned to such end and purpose as they did wrest them. But for all that he could say for himself, the Ordinary did proceed in his consistory judgment, ministering to him certain interrogatories, after the Popish course, to the number of ten articles. The greatest matter laid against him was for preaching free justification by Faith in Christ Jesus; against false confidence in good works; and man's free will. He was also challenged for affirming, that privat masses and diregées, and other prayers, profited not the souls of the departed. In the end, he and W. Tolwine, parson of St Anthonie's, who had been examined by Bishop Bonner, for suffering Freir Alexander to preach in his church, having no license of his Ordinary, and allowing his sermons,* and for making the holy-water without the generall exorcisme, wer forced to recant at Paul's Cross, and bear a faggot, anno 1541. For at this time certain persons wer troubled for the *Six Articles* of Popery which King Henry the Eight re-established.—In his sermon he had these words:—'Put the case, I had two servants, the one is called John, the other Robert, and I promise to send you such a day twenty pound by John, my servant; and at my day I send you by Jo. my servant 20 pound, wanting a farthing, which Robert doth bring thee and so thou hast thy twenty pound, every penny and farthing. Yet will I aske, if I be true of my promise, or no, and thou maist say nay. And why? Because I promised to send thee whole that twenty pound by John, and did not, for there lacked a farthing, which Robert brought. Wherefore I say, if thy works do merit, or bring one little jot or title towards thy justification, then is Christ false of his promise, which said, he would do altogether."

That we may have a fuller view of Mr Seaton's doctrine, in the very morning of the Reformation, I'le subjoyn, from Mr Fox, the Articles gathered out of his sermons by his adversaries. After Mr Fox hath given much the same account of his sermon, and triall, Nov. 1541, as Mr Calderwood gives, he tells us that the Duke of Suffolk made him a free denizen, and that he was a Scotsman, and a

* "Which he preached against Dr Smith."—*Fox*, I. 534.

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worthy preacher. The objections or cavillations picked up by his adversaries are as follow:—

[*Certain places or Articles gathered out of Seton's Sermons by his adversaries.*

" The sayings and words of Alexander Seton, spoken and preached by him in his sermon, made the thirteenth day of November, at afternoone, in the parish Church of Saint A. in London:—]

" Paul saith, *Of ourselves we can do nothing;* I pray thee then where is thy will? Art thou any better then Paul, James, Peter, and all the Apostles? hast thou any more grace then they? Tell me now if thy will be any thing, or nothing. If it be any thing, tell me whether it be to do good or ill? If thou say to do ill, I will grant thou hast a greater deal. If thou say to do good, I aske whether is more somewhat or nothing? For Paul said he could do nothing, and I am sure thou hast no more grace then Paul and his companions.

" Scripture speaketh of three things in man; the first is will, the other two are consent and deed. The first, that is will, God worketh without us, and besides us. The other two he worketh in us, and with us. And here he alledgeth Saint Augustine to prove that we can will nothing that is good. Moreover he said thou hast not one jot, no not one tittle to doe any good.

" There is nothing in Heaven or in earth, creature or other, that can be any mean towards our justification, nor can any man satisfie God the father for our sin, save only Christ, and the shedding of his bloud.

" He that preacheth that workes do merit, or be any mean to our salvation, or any part of our justification, preacheth a doctrine of the Devill.

" If any thing else, save onely Christ, be any mean towards our justification, then did not Christ onely justifie us.

" I say, that neither thy good workes, nor any thing that thou canst do, can be one jot or tittle towards thy justification. For if they be, then is not Christ a full justifier; and that I will prove by a familiar example: Be it in case, I have two servants, the one is called John, and the other Robert," &c. as above.

" One Scripture I will bring you, which they cannot writhe, to prove that Christ was only promised to be our onely justifyer, our onely mean, and that is in the two and twentieth of Genesis, where it is written, *In thy seed shall all people be blessed*, meaning thereby onely Christ, and he said not in thy seedes, nor in the workes of thy seedes. Wherefore all they that preach that workes be any part or mean toward our justification, do make God false of his promise.

" They that preach that works do merit, do make works the tree, quhich are

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but the fruits of justice, wrought by him that is already a just man, which cannot chuse but bring forth good fruit.

" I would ask a question, whether he that worketh be a good man or bad, for he must be one of them. If he be a good man, he cannot chuse but bring forth good fruits,—if he be an ill man, he can bring forth no fruit but ill fruit; for a good tree cannot bring forth ill fruit.

" He that saith that workes doe merit any thing towards our salvation, doth make workes check-mate with Christ and plucketh from Christ that is his, and giveth it to works. Some will ask, Wherefore then should I do good works? I answer, good workes are to be done for no cause else, but onely for the glorie of God, and not that they doe merit any thing at all. And he that saith that good workes are to be done for any other cause, than for the glory of God onely, and will have them to merit, or be any mean towards our justification, I say he lieth, and beleeve him not.

" He that can shew me in any Scripture, that works do merit, or be any mean to our justification, for the first Scripture, I will (without any further judgment) lose both mine eares, for the second, my tongue, and for the third, my neck. For I dare say, he cannot prove in all the whole Scripture one title: wherfor beleeve them not.

" Men say that we deny good works, and fasting, and prayer. They lie on us, we denie nothing but popish works, and popish fasting, and popish prayer; and he that preacheth that works doe merit, or fasting doth merit, or praier doth merit, doth preach a popish doctrine.

" If you ask me when we shall leave preaching of workes? even when they do leave to preach that works do merit, and suffer Christ to be a whole satisfier, and onely meane to our justification; and till then, we will not cease, in God's cause, to set forth onely Christ to be a full and perfect, and only satisfaction.

" If you ask if good workes shall be rewarded, I say yea, and with no lesse then eternall glory; but for no merit that they deserve, for they deserve nothing, but onely because God hath promised, not for the merit of the work, but for his promise sake, and he will not break his promise."

Mr Fox adds some other articles, gathered out of Mr Seaton's sermons, quhich I shall likewise insert here, that the reader may have all the remains of this learned and piouse man:—

" Touching Reconciliation spoken of by Doctor Smith (the same I suppose quhom Mr Strype, as we have seen in the *Introduction*, sayes, made so many turns for and against the truth), preaching in the forenoone at Paul's Cross, Alexander Seton, preaching at afternoone at Saint Anthonie's, and reciting his sayings and scriptures, reproved him for alledging this saying, *Reconciliamini Deo*, and

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Englishing the same thus, *Reconcile your selves to God*; because it is there spoken passively, and not actively, so that there should be nothing in man pertaining to reconciliation, but all in God.

"Also reproving the said Doctor Smith for that the said D. said that man by his good works might merit. Which saying of Doctor Smith the said Alexander Seton reproved in the pulpit at S. Anthonie's, the 13. day of November, the yeere of our Lord 1541. as naughtily spoken.

"Moreover the said Alexander Seton said in the same place, that it was a shame that any such preacher should be suffered so openly to preach such erronious doctrine as to say that works should merit, adducing, *Non sunt condignæ passiones*, &c. *Et postquam feceritis omnia*, &c.

"Finally, Seton said, peradventure ye will say, the Church hath determined this matter touching workes. And I say, quoth he, that it is *Ecclesia malignantium*, so determining any thing against Scripture."

This is all I find in Fox concerning Mr Seaton. We have seen that Mr Seaton refused some of those expressions, as not spoken by him. The doctrine, in the generall, he was not, nor needed be, ashamed of; it's the doctrine of the Bible, consonant to sense and reason, and that of the Reformed churches. The Antinomians and Libertines wrest some expressions of our first Reformers against merite, and upon justification; but the Bible itself is not free from the attacks of ill-minded men. Bishop Spotswood insinuates that Mr Seaton left a vindication behind him of his innocency, and Dtr. M'Kenzie goes further, without any voucher, that I can find—"That he was perswaded to renounce severall of the doctrines of the Reformers, at Paul's Cross. But repenting of quhat he had done, he published a Vindication, and the whole particulars of his Examination, quhich is still extant in Fox's *Martyrology*." I have set down above all I find in Fox relative to him; and the Dtr. appears to me, without consulting of Fox, to have asserted that his published vindication is there, and I must receive this among his many mis-citations he gives us.

Before I leave Mr Seaton's persecution at London, let me add a passage I find as to Huntington and him in Strype's *Memoirs*, vol. 3. "About this time (1540) John Huntington, a zealous preist and poet, compiled a poem intituled *The Genealogy of Hereticks*, mentioning only the names of such godly men as had been no freinds to the Pope, and no other hereticks wer touched at; as if there wer no hereticks but such as opposed the Pope. By this Huntington and two other preists, was one Seaton, a Scots freir, and an excellent preacher, in London, detected and informed against: but Huntington was afterward converted to the same doctrine himself, notwithstanding of these his present oppositions."

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Mr Seaton did not live long after this prosecution; and continued till his death in the Duke of Suffolk's family: and probably the interest of that great man preserved him from greater crueltys, designed against him by Bonner. Dtr. M^c^Kenzie fixes his death in the year 1542. His character may be gathered from what is above. By his Letter, and the notes gathered from his sermons, he appears to have been a learned, solid, zealous person. Mr Stryp and others term him an excellent preacher. Mr Calderwood, from Mr Davidson's scrolls, sayes he was of a quick ingyne, and of a tall stature.

I have not seen any of his works, but Dempster sayes—" Scripsit *Processus Suæ Examinationis. In utramque Epistolam Petri. In Canonicam Jacobi. Conciones.* So, besides his Examination, or Vindication, according to this author, he wrote a Commentary on both the Epistles of Peter, on that of James, and a volume of Sermons. Mr Chartres, in his account of our Scots divines, sayes—" Alexander Seaton, a Dominican Monk, fled out of Scotland, 1527, being suspected of heresy. He wrote a Commentary *In utramque Epistolam Petri. In Canonicam Jacobi. In Actorum*, Cap. 18. *Processus Suæ Examinationis. Sermones ad utrumque Statum.*" He seems to have copied this out of Gesner's *Bibliotheca*, who adds, *Vixit* Anno Domini 1541, and calls him *natione Scotus, et theologus insignis.*

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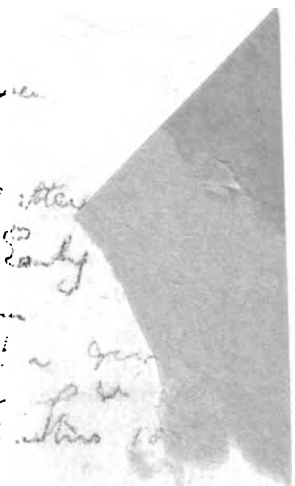
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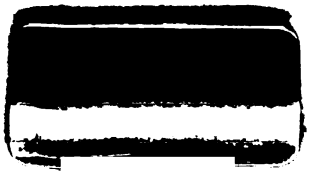
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